The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXII. TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852. No. 4647. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.*

KEERA FOR WOLLONGONG.

THIS fine new steamer will leave the Phœnix Wharf for Wollongong every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, and Wollongong, for Sydney, every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.
Phœnix Wharf, March 1. 5117

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will sail 48 hours after arrival. All goods for shipment must be sent before 6 o'clock P.M. on the day of sailing, and the freight paid.
Phœnix Wharf, March 29. 7859

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
On the 15th of every month.

THE fine iron screw steam ship CONSIDE, A1, 259 tons register, 60 horse power, William Appleby, commander, will sail for Melbourne on Thursday, the 15th day of April, and continue to be despatched regularly the middle of every month.
The vessel has just come off the Patent Slip, after having her bottom cleaned and painted, and her machinery is now receiving a thorough overhaul from Mr. Struth.
The accommodations for steerage passengers are of the most spacious and airy description.
Arrangements are in progress by which all passengers and cargo will be *landed on the Wharf in Melbourne without any delay.*
For freight or passage apply to Young and Co., Hunter-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street, 664

FOR HUNTER RIVER.
Calling at Morpeth, Newcastle, and Raymond Terrace.

SCHOONER ROSETTA, 40 tons, this day.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 8194

CLIPPER SOUVENIR FOR MORETON BAY.

SPLENDID accommodations for passengers; clears at the Customs this day, and goes to sea in the evening, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 8193

FOR MORETON BAY,
Warrranted the First Vessel.

THE BRIG BROTHERS, 176 tons register, John Allen, formerly of the Eagle steamer, commander, will proceed to sea this evening, Tuesday. Shippers will be pleased to complete their shipments this day.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to
W. U. HARRIS,
Kellick's Wharf,
Adjoining the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf.
Captain Allen not having arrived from the Hunter, Captain Sommerville, of the "Harp," who has now recovered from his late illness, will command the "Brothers" this trip. 8237

FOR MORETON BAY.
To follow the Brothers.

THE SCHOONER HARP, 90 tons, having left Moreton Bay on the 1st instant, is hourly expected. Goods for this vessel will be stored at Kellick's Wharf. Shippers are informed that she will sail three days after arrival, freight or no freight, being under engagement to assist in loading the "Fatima," for London.
For freight or passage apply to
W. U. HARRIS,
8236 Kellick's Wharf.

This Day, Tuesday, positively.
FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PANBULA.
A regular trader.

THE fast-sailing Schooner ELLEN, Spooner, master, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, will sail this day, weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board. 7779

ARALUEN GOLD DIGGINGS.
For Moruya River.

THE fine schooner CARNATION, 50 tons, B. Harris, master, will sail for the above port To-morrow evening, (wind and weather permitting). Passengers are requested to leave their names, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.
For terms of freight or passage apply on board; or to
HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
April 6. 8233

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE noted clipper MELBOURNE PACKET, D. Gourlay, commander. This clipper packet is now ready to receive cargo, and to both shippers and passengers it is only necessary to refer to the rapid passages already made, and the unbounded satisfaction given to the latter. Beds, bed linen, &c., found in the cabin, and no effort will be spared to render this vessel the most comfortable in the trade.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street.
Wanted, a Cargo of Coals. 7961

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE clipper schooner FAVORITE, J. Stericker, commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have despatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations for passengers (beds, bed linen, &c., found in the cabin free of extra charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
7786 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE,
Goes up direct to the Wharf.

THE Packet Brig CHRISTINA, Captain H. E. Nealds, will have quick despatch for the above named port.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
7207 Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid clipper-packet brig THOMAS AND HENRY, Captain St. John, having a large quantity of cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, with spacious ladies' cabin; beds, bedding, wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge.
Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8130

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper barque, HELEN S. PAGE. James Lacy, commander, will positively sail on Thursday morning.
This very superior vessel has been purchased expressly for the trade, and intending passengers are invited to inspect the very roomy accommodations of the Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage, which will be found to be unequalled.
A plentiful supply of the best provisions will be put on board, and cabin passengers will be provided with beds, bed-linen, &c., and the best wines and spirits free of extra charge.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to,
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
8232 489, George-street,

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,
Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will sail on Saturday first.

THE clipper-barque FAVOURITE, 198 tons, M. U. Mortimer, Commander, is now receiving cargo; both cabin and steerage accommodations are of the first order. Wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge.
For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
8202 Harrington street.

PRINCE OF WALES, FOR MELBOURNE.
Following the Dart on Wednesday.
Going right up to the wharf.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THIS beautiful clipper has unrivalled accommodations for a few passengers, stern cabin for ladies or families, and beds, bedding, besides wine, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge. Apply to Captain Robinson, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8128

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine clipper-packet schooner VANQUISH, 150 tons, Andrew Steele, Commander, will have quick despatch, having much of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, wines, beer, and spirits, found on board free of charge, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8127

SPENCER FOR MELBOURNE,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

SAILS TO-MORROW, and has most roomy accommodation, with an unrivalled steerage, the whole of her 'tween decks being fitted up right fore and aft. Immediate application is necessary, on board, at the East end of the Circular Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7936

FOR MELBOURNE.
For Passengers only.

THE fine schooner SHAMROCK 120 tons, Newcombe, master, will positively go to sea this evening, should the weather permit. Shippers are respectfully requested to get their goods to the wharf early, to prevent any further delay to this vessel.
For passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8192

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
Passengers landed on the wharf at Melbourne, by the steamer, free of additional charge.

THE A1 clipper barque CAPE HORN, will sail in a few days. This vessel has only room disengaged for 30 tons cargo.
The accommodations are excellent, and passengers in both cabin and steerage will be most liberally treated, and will have the option of being landed at either Melbourne or Geelong.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office.
7962 489, George-street.

SPLENDID PACKET FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
Having the whole of her cargo ready, and will go to sea To-morrow.

THE Baltimore clipper brigantine MARY AND ELLEN, 187 tons, M'Lean, commander. Parties wishing a speedy and comfortable passage are reminded this is the last day of engaging for this magnificent vessel. Shippers are particularly requested to get their goods to the wharf early, so that she may clear.
Apply at once to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 8190

PACKET FOR GEELONG DIRECT,
To follow the Mary and Ellen.

THE fine fast sailing brigantine TWINS, Captain Doveton, has been laid on the berth at request of shippers; and, as the greater portion of her cargo is already engaged, shippers are reminded to make their engagements without delay. For freight or passage, (having exceedingly comfortable accommodations) apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8191

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To sail in ten days.

THE long established favourite trader WATERLILY, 180 tons, J. R. Hays, commander. This fine vessel is hourly expected, and will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
All goods intended for shipment by this vessel will be received in the Iron Store, on the Wharf, free of charge. 8226

FOR WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON, AND PORT COOPER.

THE A1 clipper-schooner MARMORA, 135 tons, H. Kelly, master, having a great portion of her freight engaged, will meet with great despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Mr. George Duke, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
8017 Custom House.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig CEYLON, William Tayt (late of the Orator) commander, 200 tons register, has room for a limited quantity of goods and passengers.
Apply to the Captain on board, at the East end of the Circular Wharf; to
L. AND S. SPYER; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 6650

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

CLIPPER brigantine CHAMPION, 80 tons, Captain Woods, will be loaded this evening, and sail to-morrow. For passage only apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 8195

JESSIE BYRNE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL.
Notice to passengers.

ALL balances of passage money must be paid at once, or the deposits will be considered forfeited. All the berths will be allotted to the passengers according to priority of payment.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
Or SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
This splendid new ship, now on her first voyage, and unequalled in the trade (of 800 tons burthen, and 8 feet height 'tween decks), John Baker, commander, is now lying with all her cargo on board in the Cove, and will sail in one week.
Intending passengers anxious to arrive at their destination with comfort and despatch, are reminded that this vessel has recently made the passage from San Francisco to Sydney in the almost unprecedented period of 41 days.
Has room for three cabin or steerage passengers, if application be made at once. 8215

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
For Light Freight and Passengers only.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque LALLA ROOKH, 410 tons, W. H. Haines, commander, being under engagement, must sail for the above port with all despatch. The above vessel lately arrived from California, being well known as a passenger ship, and having all her berths, &c., fitted, will be found a most desirable opportunity. The cabin and steerage accommodations are unsurpassed; in the steerage are enclosed cabins for families or females. Passengers are requested to inspect the vessel, and select their berths at once to prevent disappointment.
Apply on board, off the Flour Company's Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Or to R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.
N.B.—American gold coin will be taken for passage money. 8111

FOR CALLAO DIRECT.
To sail from Newcastle on the 10th instant.

THE fine A1 Barque JOHN POTTER, Captain Camden, having superior cabin accommodation will positively sail as above. For cabin passage only, apply to
8012 F. W. CLARKE, Jamison-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.
FOR MADRAS.

THE A1 ship SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, 850 tons register, H. J. Naylor, commander.
Mr. Burt will take charge of the horses shipped by this vessel, and proceeds of the horses consigned to him will be guaranteed by Mr. S. C. Burt, of the Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.
Early application is requested for the stalls remaining disengaged.
The poop accommodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, to Captain Naylor; or to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
8134 Church Hill.

SHIP HARMONY.

PASSENGERS are requested to pay balance of passage money on or before Wednesday next. There are still fifteen steerage berths unlet, for which immediate application is necessary.
Apply to
F. W. CLARKE,
8208 Jamison-street.

FOR ANTWERP AND HAMBURGH, VIA LONDON.

THE fine and remarkably fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Gustave Radou, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and is now taking in. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Radou, on board; or to
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, March 16. 6404

FROM NEWCASTLE FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship RIMSWELL, 403 tons register, John C. Hawkins, master. The greater portion of her cargo being ready for shipment this vessel will have very quick despatch in loading.
The undersigned will make cash advances on wool, tallow, or hides, consigned to them by this vessel for sale by their correspondents—Messrs. Burnett, Edwards, and Boyd, London. Apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Sydney;
Or,
5513 JOHN BINGLE, Newcastle.

FOR LONDON,
For Gold, Light Freight, and Passengers.
To sail on the 1st May.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship NEPTUNE, 644 tons, John Henderson, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain on board; or
J. B. METCALFE.
April 6. 8207

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known teak built ship MAITLAND, 648 tons, William Henry, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged will meet with quick despatch. The accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage, are very superior.
For wool or other light freight, or passage, apply to Captain Henry, on board; or
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
Or R. TOWNS,
Miller's Point.
N.B. The Maitland will load at the Circular Quay. 4665

WANTED, to Charter, one or more vessels for conveyance from Newcastle to Sydney of 100 to 200 tons coals.
A. ASHDOWN,
Manager Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices, 427, George-street. 8121

WANTED, a Vessel, to convey from 100 to 300 tons coals from Newcastle, to be landed on a wharf in Melbourne.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
8181 Sussex-street.

For Gold and Passengers only.
FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, commander, is now ready for sea.
Apply to Captain Harrison, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.
7408

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque CORNELIA, A 1 for 12 years, 336 tons, Captain Mickleburgh, having a large portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at Willis' Wharf, to
S. D. GORDON,
Bridge-street; or,
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
7314 Harrington-street.

FOR LONDON.
For Gold and Passengers only.

THE well-known clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons, Charles Stuart, commander, has now all her cargo alongside. This vessel's sailing qualities being first-rate, offers a desirable opportunity to gold shippers. Has very superior poop accommodation, and can take a few steerage passengers. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8140 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SHIP DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, FOR LONDON.
For Gold and Passengers only.

THIS vessel is now ready for sea, and has one stern and one side cabin still disengaged.
J. B. METCALFE.
April 6. 8206

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 clipper barque PELHAM, 354 tons register, H. F. Anderson, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8183 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built ship BARRETTO JUNIOR, 523 tons per register.
Apply to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
5212 Custom House.

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS — Wanted one or two small vessels, of about 60 tons, not to draw more than 7 feet when loaded. GEORGE D. CRAIG AND Co., Margaret-place. 6191

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
LYONS' BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.
Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

Rates of Premium per cent, (free from average unless general)

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Wide Bay	1¼	Nelson	1½
Moreton Bay	1	Port Otago	1½
Twofold Bay	¾	Port Cooper	1½
Port Phillip	¾	Great Britain	1½
Portland Bay	2	China	2
Adelaide	1¼	India	2
Launceston	¾	Manila	2
Hobart Town	¾	Java	1½
Auckland	¾	Mauritius	1½
Port Nicholson	1¼	California	1½

N.B.—For goods insured with particular average, an advance of premium is made of from ⅛ to ¼ per cent on the above rates.
Time Risks and Whaling Voyages subject to arrangement.
Gold and Specie to Europe } By H. M. Ships, 1 ⅌ cent, By merchant vessels, 1½ ditto
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
November, 1851. 213

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Office, in Exchange Buildings, George-street, on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, at 12 o'clock, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st instant, to elect a Director in the room of John Fairfax, Esq., resigned, and to determine upon such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, March 24.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary, at the office of the Company. 7206

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Australian General Assurance Company will be held at the Office, George-street, on Wednesday, the 7th April, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Alexander Campbell, Esq., *resigned*. Candidates for the office are required, by the 47th clause of the Deed of Settlement, to give notice in writing to the Board, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election, of their willingness to act as Director in the event of being duly elected.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Secretary.
Sydney, March 4, 1852. 5292

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Benjamin Buchanan, Esq., is a Candidate for the office of Director in this Company, vacant by the resignation of Alexander Campbell, Esq.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Secretary.
Sydney, March 24. 7223

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made. To elect two Directors in the room of John Thacker and Robert Campbell, Esquires, resigned. To consider and decide on a proposal for the extension of the capital of the Company, by a creation of new shares; and generally to consider and decide on such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Company.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice before the day of election.
J. BAILLIE,
Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 26. 7487

AUSTRALASIAN LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC Meeting of the Members of the League, and the Colonists of New South Wales, is hereby convened to be held at Malcom's Circus, York-street, Sydney, This Day, Tuesday, the sixth day of April, to consider Earl Grey's determination to continue transportation to Van Diemen's Land, as avowed by him to the Victoria Delegate, Mr. King, and to adopt an address to the people of that colony, expressive of our continued interest and sympathy.
The Chair will be taken at seven o'clock P.M. precisely.
CHARLES COWPER,
7524 President of the Australasian League.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ASHFIELD.

NOTICE.—A Vestry Meeting of Pewholders and Renters of Sittings is hereby called for Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock, to consider the circular letter address to the minister and churchwardens, in reference to Synods, and Conventions of Laymen.
By desire of the Ministers and Churchwardens.
Ashfield, 3rd April. 8185

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum. Per cent. s.	d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings ... 15s. and	17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building.
Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.
Losses by lightning made good.
All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE undermentioned Proprietors having given due notice, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, are candidates for the office of Director in this Bank, viz.:—
GEORGE THORNE, Esquire,
JOSEPH SCAIFE WILLIS, Esquire,
ROBERT ALLEN HUNT, Esquire.
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 30. 7837

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

MR. MOORE begs to inform his friends and the public that his next Concert will take place at the School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant.
Tickets 2s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Marsh and Co., 490½, George-street, where all communications to Mr. Moore in reference to instruction in the art of violin playing are to be addressed. 8238

VENETIAN CASINO.

MR. A. EMANUEL'S Promenade Concert and Soirée Dansante, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, the 6th April, at the Royal Hotel, will consist of the following fashionable Dances.

1. Set of Quadrilles
2. Polka
3. Scottische
4. Valse deux Temps
5. Set of Quadrilles
6. Polka
7. Scottische
8. Spanish Waltz
9. Polka
10. First Set of Quadrilles
11. Polka
12. Grand Finale — Sturm March Gallop.

The doors of the Casino will be open at eight o'clock, when the City Band will play a variety of popular music. Dancing to commence precisely at half-past eight.
Admission One Shilling. 8268

JOHN MALCOM respectfully announces to the inhabitants of PARRAMATTA and its vicinity, that he intends to give a GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE on the Evening This Evening, the 6th April, 1852, at Mr. Curran's, Glasgow Arms, Church-street, and begs to solicit that share of public patronage which it has ever been his study to merit. The EQUESTRIAN FEATS selected for the above Evening cannot fail to give satisfaction.
The CIRCUS has undergone considerable repairs and alterations for the convenience and comfort of the audience. 8035

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned having permanently established himself in London as a General Commission Agent, will be happy to receive consignments of gold or other colonial produce, or will purchase and ship goods for parties who may be willing to employ him. An experience of three years in the sale of gold has given him facilities for its disposal which would be of advantage to shippers. Reference is permitted to Mr. George A. Lloyd, of Sydney, who will become responsible if required for any consignments made.
B. S. LLOYD.
24, Abchurch-lane, London,
December 20, 1851. 7474

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

AN Oxford Graduate in Honours proposes to prepare a limited number of young men as Candidates for Matriculation and for Scholarships in the University of Sydney.
Morning Class from 9 to 12.
An Evening Class, from 7 to 9, will also be formed, to suit the convenience of gentlemen whose mornings are otherwise engaged.
Two or three boarders can be taken.
References will be given to Members of the Senate. Apply by letter to B. C. L, *Herald* Office. 6183

CIRCULAR. — JOHN C. WILLIAMS respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Coal, Corn, and Hay business, wholesale and retail, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street, where every attention will be paid to such orders as he may be favoured with, whether by post or otherwise, with punctuality and despatch, at the fair market prices for cash on delivery.
Shipping, steam mills, and other establishments supplied.
March 16. 6528

SODA WATER AND BOTTLING MACHINE, &c.

THE undersigned have on sale—
A Soda Water Machine complete, and Improved Bottling Machine, manufactured by Tyler and Son, with the necessary materials for working six months, at the rate of 40 dozen per day. Directions for use, &c. Also,
A five-cock spirit fountain, with cocks and piping complete.
A four-motion beer engine, with porcelain handles, tapping cocks, and piping complete.
7306 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

EASTER MONDAY.
ANNUAL GRAND FETE.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
BOTANY BAY.

MESSRS. BEAUMONT AND WALLER beg to announce that they purpose distinguishing the Easter Fête of 1852 by a combination of all the suitable amusements procurable in the colony, one of the most remarkable of which will be the daring and beautiful feat of Horsemanship which will be exhibited by
Mr. ASHTON, in Riding Four Bare-backed Horses from the Botany Toll-bar to the entrance gate of the Hotel, starting from the Toll-bar at 10 o'clock, and arriving at the Hotel *within 30 minutes* of that time.
From the nature of the feat, this will be of course
A GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION.
As will be also an unprecedented act by SIGNOR CARDOZA, namely—
Walking with varied gyrations, and inimitable grace along a cord affixed to a tree near to the lawn, at an altitude of 100 feet!!!

There will be two distinct performances within the Circus, at each of which will be produced a variety of novelties, employing the particular *forte* of each performer, and engaging the whole strength of this talented Company, which consists of the following distinguished Artistes:—

Mrs. Ashton	Mr. Ashton
Signora Cardoza	Signor Cardoza
Mrs. Howard, and	Mr. Axtelle
Miss Howard	Mr. Albert

Mr. Ray
Mr. Thompson, and
Masters Palmer, Granville, and Nye

The Morning Performance will commence at 11 o'clock. That in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Prices of Admission to each Performance—
Seats .... Two Shillings.
Arena .... One Shilling.

LUNCHEON
will be supplied in the RUSTIC SALOON (which will be pleasingly decorated for the occasion) from 12 until 4 o'clock.
Every delicacy of the season will be provided, and the charges will be only Half-a-crown.
The ordinary charges only will be made for wines, &c., obtained at the bar.

THE CITY BAND
has been engaged, and (as another band will be provided for the Circus) will play, with but little intermission, throughout the day, a variety of Polkas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., &c.

THE ROAD.
Messrs. Beaumont and Waller have great pleasure in announcing that they will have completed, in time for this great occasion
A New and beautiful Line of Road,
smooth as a bowling-green, and presenting objects of interest along its whole distance, added to which it is three-quarters of a mile shorter than the old one, and in every way more desirable.

THE GARDENS,
Owing to the recent rains, present a most delightful appearance, and are sufficient in themselves, to occupy the attention pleasurably, for at least one day.

THE AVIARIES
It is well known, contain the only extensive collection of birds ever made in the colony, comprising upwards of fifty specimens.

THE MENAGERIE,
Consisting of an Elephant, Tiger, three varieties of Bears, Wolf, Catamount, &c., &c., will be exhibited at a charge of
Sixpence each.
Several of the foreign animals, as well as those indigenous to the colony, may be seen free of any charge.
BEAUMONT AND WALLER,
REITERATION.—Proprietors and drivers of Omnibusses, and other carriages, are particularly requested to observe the announcement of the opening of the New Road, which will be found to be all it is represented.
8209 B. and W.

GOOD NEWS.
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK.
"GOLD!" "GOLD!!"

SAMUEL DAVIS, of the Australian Store, Goulburn, begs to acquaint his friends and the numerous arrivals for the Gold-fields at Tuena, Araluen, and Turl Turl, that his stock is the largest and most complete of any establishment out of Sydney, and that he is determined to sell at such prices as will render it impossible for any house, even in the great capital of New South Wales, to *compete* with him, everything being imported direct from the manufacturer, and bought for cash by his agent.
To attempt to enumerate the varied assortment would be impossible. His old friends are fully aware that *his* is the cheapest house in the southern district, and new comers will soon satisfy themselves that that character is well deserved.
Cradles, shovels, spades, and every description of digging apparatus can be got positively cheaper than at Sydney, or at any other store in the colony.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Gold, and other produce, bought for cash, in any quantity.
P.S. S. D. is prepared to advance on Gold, and other produce consigned to his Agent in Sydney, who is sure to obtain the highest market price. Observe!
SAMUEL DAVIS,
Old Established Australian Store.
Goulburn, November 25. 111

SMITHS' WORK. — ANDREW HENRY begs to intimate to the shipmasters, owners, and builders of Sydney, that he has opened the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Talbot, adjoining Towns' Wharf, where he will carry on all kinds of Smiths' work on reasonable terms. N. B.—A good Smith and Striker wanted.
Miller's Point, April 1st. 7988

FOR SALE AT CAMPBELL AND CO.'S WHARF,

AN Invoice of Fleecy Hosiery, consisting of gloves, cuffs, socks, hose, shirts, &c.
Ditto ditto of silk parasols
Ditto ditto of white lead, black and green
Linseed and boiled oil, in drums
Case brandy, in one dozen cases
Rizar's brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Jamaica and West India rum, from 10 O.P. to 22 O.P.
Sherry, in octaves
Rock salt.
Campbell's Wharf, March 29. 7621

EX THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, and other late arrivals—
Hams in barrels
Window glass
White lead
Blasting powder
Jamaica rum, in hogsheads
Best Schiedam Geneva
Glenlivet whiskey
Dark and pale brandy, in hogsheads
Superior sherry, in butts, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Tarragona wine, in hogsheads and pipes
Claret, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Assortments of drapery and slops
Witney blankets
Fancy ditto
Doeskins
Broadcloth
Shepherds' plaids
Flannels
For sale at the Stores of
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
6612 Lower George-street.

MONSTROUS BARGAINS IN SILKS,
Consisting of Glacés, Fancy Stripes, Chénes, &c., &c.

G. C. TUTING, Silk Mercer, &c., 263, Pitt-street, respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sydney he has now open, and ready for inspection, a magnificent display of the above goods, which he has determined to sell at the most extraordinary low prices. In the annexed list he endeavours to give some idea of the extent, variety, and value of the stock in this department.

	£	s.	d.	
Rich Glace Silks	1	12	6	the full dress
Ditto striped ditto	1	12	6	"
Beautiful Poult de Soies	2	2	0	"
Chéne, checked and striped	2	2	0	"
Rich Black du Capes		2	4½	per yard.

Also, an immense stock of Watered Silks, Brocades, Satins, Pekin Stripes, Radzemeres, &c., &c., which will be sold at the same proportionately low prices.
8165 263, Pitt-street.

DE LAINE AND CASHMERE DRESSES.

G. C. TUTING begs to notify to the public that he has just opened upwards of ONE THOUSAND of the above dresses, which he is prepared to sell at prices hitherto unprecedented.
They will be offered as follows:—
No. 1. Rich De Laines, 6s. 10d. the dress, 11 yards
2. Ditto ditto, 7s. 10d. ditto, 12 yards
3. Elegant designs, 8s. 10d. ditto, 12 yards
4. New Cashmeres, 10s. 6d. the dress
5. Rich chintz patterns, 10s. 0d. ditto
6. The best designs published, 15s. to 18s. 6d. ditto
263, Pitt-street. 8166

SHAWLS.

G. C. TUTING would call the particular attention of ladies to the above department, which is now replete with EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
The Proprietor having just opened a truly magnificent parcel of Paisley, Vienna, and Cashmere long and square shawls, which he has determined to sell at such prices as must insure a speedy clearance.
263, Pitt-street. 8167

FLANNELS.

G. C. TUTING begs to notify to his customers, he has just received his annual shipment of Welsh Flannels, which he is prepared to offer fully 20 per cent. cheaper than any previous season.
8168 263, Pitt-street.

BLANKETS.

G. C. TUTING begs to announce he has just opened from 700 to 1000 pairs of blankets, which he has determined to sell at the smallest possible profit.
The above are, without exception, the cheapest and best manufactured lot of goods ever offered to the Sydney public.
263, Pitt-street. 8164

ANNOUNCEMENT.—C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH having taken one of those commodious premises opposite *Flavelle, Brothers*, Jewellers, George-street, with the determination of carrying on business as Drapers, Hosiers, Haberdashers, &c., they would beg to remind the inhabitants of Sydney and the country generally, that they will open on or about the 20th instant, with a choice assortment of new and most fashionable goods suitable for the approaching season.
C. and M. K. feeling confident that one call is sufficient to insure many more, it being their intention to sell for the lowest possible remunerating profits. One price invariably asked.
Orders punctually attended.
Observe the address—
C. AND M. KINGSBOROUGH,
8107 Wellington House, George street.

BLANKETS!!!

THE undersigned would also draw the attention of settlers and store keepers, to the following list of blankets, imported by them from the first house in Huddersfield, and made especially for the bush.
2000 pair 8-4 heavy and stout
2500 " 8-4 and 10-4 "
1200 " 10-4 to 14-4 " for family use
350 " 10-4 and 11-4 scarlet and blue
500 " 8-4 for Chinamen, commencing at 4s. per pair.
7716 DAVID JONES AND CO.

GOLD DIGGERS.

THE undersigned has received, per Thomas Arbuthnot,
2 bales of colored and striped California frocks
Also,
50 dozen of crimson Spanish sashes
☛ The above are the first importation to this colony of the above articles.
7680 DAVID JONES AND CO.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

C. S. HAIGH AND CO. would call the particular attention of their patrons, and the public generally, to their unrivalled stock of hats, direct from the best houses in London and Paris, commencing in Paris hats as low as 6s. 6d.
Together with every new style and shape in the very best hats manufactured, at a saving of 25 per cent. on the usual prices.
Observe—
C. S. HAIGH AND CO.,
7611 293, Pitt-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
Baltic red deals, 11 x 3, of very superior quality
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
34 quarter-casks of dry Lisbon wine, an excellent sample
4 ditto rich ditto
4 ditto Bucellas
5 ditto sherry
9 puncheons Scotch whiskey
Blankets, 9-4, in bales of 50 pairs
Broadcloths, black and blue, of various qualities.
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
7516 Queen's-place.

GOOD SOUND PORT WINE at 4s. per gallon by the two gallons, and upwards, with every article in the wine and spirit business at equally low prices, FOR CASH.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Old Bank of Australia, George-street.
☛ Wholesale purchasers treated with liberally. 8212

NOW LANDING.

CLARET in 1 dozen cases
Cherry brandy, in 2 dozen cases
Ale and Porter in 3 dozen casks
On sale at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
8229 Next to the Exchange Rooms.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—Daily expected by the Dockenhuden, a very superior lot of Saxon Merino Rams and Ewes. An early inspection is requested, as all animals not sold within fourteen days from the ship's arrival, will be forwarded to Moreton Bay. Apply to
A. DREUTLER; or,
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
Macquarie-place.

TO THE SETTLERS OF THE WIDE BAY DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, at Coonambula, the station of Messrs. David Archer and Co., a few imported Rams, from the celebrated flocks of Chevalier Tamm, of Muggesfelde. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVID ARCHER AND Co., at Coonambula; or to KIRCHNER AND Co., Lower George-street.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5.—Lord William Bentinck, barque, 650 tons, Captain E. Canney, from Wellington 20th February, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Canney and child.

April 5.—Jessie Byrne, 536 tons, Captain Baker, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

April 6.—Almeda, schooner, 285 tons, Captain Mailer, for Melbourne.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and 2 children, Mr. J. Cowrie, Mr. and Mrs. M'Intosh, Mrs. Williams, Messrs. Rowland, Munro, Stewart, Stark, Barnett, Graham, and 26 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Freak, for South Seas; Perseverance, for Port Cooper.

CLEARANCES.

April 5.—St. Vincent, ship, 630 tons, Captain J. Young, for London. Passenger—Mr. Colley.

April 5.—Duchess of Northumberland, barque, 541 tons, Captain Benjamin Freeman, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Digby, Mr. J. Phelps.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 5.—Diligence, from Shoalhaven, with 24 tons potatoes, 6 bushels wheat, 6 bushels barley, 25 cheeses, 2 hides; Wild Duck, from Shoalhaven, with 24 tons potatoes, 50 bushels potatoes; William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 250 bags wheat, 25 bags potatoes, 5 kegs butter, 3 coops turkeys; Currency Boy, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Young Queen, from Newcastle, with 38 tons coals; Keira, steamer, from Wollongong, with 232 bags grain, 107 kegs butter, 19 trusses hay, 20 hides, 6 rolls leather, 2 cases fruit, 2 kegs honey, 15 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 5.—Young Queen, Water Witch, Currency Boy, and Brothers, for Newcastle, in ballast; Highlander, for Broulee, with sundries; William and Ann, for Shell Harbour, with sundries; Thistle, steamer, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

April 5.—Jessie Byrne, from Newcastle, with 460 tons coals, 300 bushels barley, Order.

EXPORTS.

April 5.—Duchess of Northumberland, for London: 83 casks sperm oil, 29 casks black oil, 103 casks cocoanut oil, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 3200 ox horns, 3000 ox hides, 91 casks tallow, J. R. and F. Wilshire; 6 hogsheads wine, 21 bales wool, J. W. Byrnes; 7000 horns, J. Taylor; 379 hides, 179 bales wool, Henry Dangar; 64 casks tallow, 65 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 40 logs cedar, 171 bales wool, Buyers and Learmonth; 18 casks sperm oil, 23 casks black oil, 50 bundles whalebone, Wm. Wright; 12 casks tamarinds, 50 bales jute, James Gilbert; 63 bales wool, W. H. Kerr; 101 bales wool, Donaldson and Co.; 31 bales wool, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 7 bales wool, Jeremiah Murphy; 108 bales wool, Ebsworth and Co.; 88 bales wool, W. Walker; 49 bales wool, E. Augustus; 49 bales wool, J. J. Peacock; 30 bales wool, 2 casks 2 cases wine, T. Taylor. Recapitulation: 965 bales wool, 155 casks tallow, 3379 hides, 10,200 horns, 40 logs cedar, 8 casks 2 cases wine, 12 casks tamarinds, 50 bales jute, 101 casks sperm oil, 52 casks black oil, 103 casks cocoanut oil, 50 bundles whalebone.

April 5.—St. Vincent, for London: 247 bales wool, 14 casks tallow, 1 case wine, Brown and Co.; 274 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, 12 casks tallow, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 211 bales wool, R. Towns; 166 bales wool, Willis and Co.; 140 bales wool, J. W. Gosling; 133 bales wool, 55 casks tallow, 8924 horns, 150 hides, Campbell and Co.; 128 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 122 bales wool, Ebsworth and Co.; 80 bales wool, 40 casks tallow, Montefiore and Co.; 66 bales wool, J. B. Rundle; 73 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 27 bales wool, Agars and Stabler; 90 bales wool, Prince and Bray; 25 bales wool, F. Ford; 16 bales wool, W. C. Botts; 1519 hides, Young and Co.; 6450 treenails, J. Young. Recapitulation: 1800 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, 121 casks tallow, 1649 hides, 8924 horns, 1 case colonial wine, 6450 treenails.

Additional per William, for Launceston: 40 chests 50 half-chests tea, 50 bags rice, T. Grimwood.

SHIPS' MAILS

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Tamar, and Agricola, this evening, at 6; and by the Johnstone, on Wednesday at noon.

FOR MANILA.—By the Thomas King, this day, at noon.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Jessie Byrne, on Saturday, at noon.

An extract from a private letter from the Clarence, dated eleven days subsequent to the departure of the Phœnix, from Sydney, mentions her non-arrival up to that date.

THE AGINCOURT.—As there have been no fresh cases during the past week, and the accounts generally more favourable, this vessel may be expected to be released from quarantine in a few days.

The Lord William Bentinck has put into this port for the purpose of getting more ballast and water. She has met with a succession of heavy gales from the north-west, and when about seven miles from the Heads, yesterday, a very violent squall of hail fell, which broke several of the cabin windows; Captain Canney describes the pieces of ice as being as large as hens' eggs.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even
6	TUESDAY.	6 17	5 48	9 6	9 25

Moon, last quarter, 7·4 P.M., April 11.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 6

WILL be performed the admired Opera of THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH. Baillie Macwhapple, Mr. Rogers; Donald, Mr. J. Howson; Christie, Mr. Howard; Hobbie, Mr. Arabin; Hela, Mr. F. Howson; Eolia, Mrs. Guerin; Dame Gourlie, Mrs. Gibbs; Jessie, Madame Carandini; Etheria, Miss Hart. To conclude with the popular Farce of A WIFE FOR AN HOUR. Dumps, Mr. Spencer; Quintus Quantum, Mr. Rogers; Frank Collington, Mr. Willis; Popps, Mr. Howard; Joskyn Gaiter, Mr. F. Howson; Clara Warbleton, Miss Hart; Patty Prattle, Miss E. Griffiths.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

"THE discovery of gold will settle the convict question." This was the language generally held in May and June last, not only by those who had been for years fighting the battle of the anti-transportation cause, but by our opponents, the WENTWORTHS, the MACARTHURS, and others of less note, as will be seen upon reference to their electioneering addresses. It appears, however, that we were all mistaken. Lord GREY, with a perverseness of judgment for which there is no accounting, avails himself of the gold discovery as a means for effecting his end. Labour, argues the noble lord, must be dear in a gold country, and therefore the employers of labour will be most anxious to avail themselves of the services of convicts. His Lordship will find himself mistaken. He is evoking a force which must ultimately prevail. We were in hopes that the war was over, that the ill-feeling towards the mother country which the discussion of the question creates would have been allowed to subside—but it is decreed otherwise. The contest, so far from being over, is likely to become warmer. The first blow since the announcement of Lord GREY's intention to send convicts to these colonies, notwithstanding the discovery of gold, is to be given to-night, and we hope the friends of the anti-transportation cause will be at their posts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

NISI PRIUS SITTINGS.

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury of Twelve.

DOE DEM. DEVINE v. WILSON AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case has not only taken up the longest period of time, but has excited the greatest amount of public attention of any suit since that between the Banks of Australasia and Australia. The trial commenced at one o'clock on Friday, the 26th ult., and occupied eight days, the jury retiring at twenty minutes to eleven last night, and returning at twenty minutes to twelve. On every day from that on which the trial commenced, except on Saturday last, and on the two Sundays which have intervened, the Court sat from ten till six, and occasionally later. On Saturday, the Court did not sit, that day being allowed for the jurymen to transact their private business. The Court was crowded during the whole time.

According to the summary of the learned Chief Justice at the close of the case, there were sixty-six witnesses examined, thirty documents placed in evidence, and thirteen points of law discussed.

The evidence of these witnesses, and the arguments of Counsel were so lengthy, that we have given no more than an outline of the case. A more detailed report would not only be beyond our limits, but even, if practicable, would scarcely, perhaps, be so intelligible as the sort of historical summary which follows.

The action was one of ejectment, to recover two hundred and ten acres of land at Newtown. The declaration set out two demises—one by Edward Devine, on the 1st of December, 1837, and the other (which was the only one relied upon) by John Devine, on the 1st of January, 1838. The defendants were Felix Wilson, John Blackman, Ralph Mayer Robey, John Donohoe, John Walker, Mary Hindmarsh, Kezia Iredale, William Innes, Ralph Mansfield, George White, William Macpherson, John M'Garvie, James Holt, Jane Malcolm, Joseph Sly, James Lendon, Jeremiah Evans, Henry Knight, Samuel Walters, Robert Henderson, Robert Johnson, William Thurlow, Campbell Leveston Macdonald, Charles Sutherland, William àBeckett, George Dent, Joshua Frey Josephson, Moses Joseph, Edward Druitt, and William Bucknell. These defendants had all pleaded not guilty.

The Lessors of the plaintiff were represented by the Attorney-General, Mr. Purefoy, and Smyth; Attorney, Mr. Greer. The defendants (who had severed in their defence, although all pleading not guilty), were represented by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Foster, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Meymott; Attorneys, Messrs. Johnson, Billyard, and Johnson, Rodd and Dawson, J. F. Josephson, Thurlow and Grant, and John Williams.

The defendant Mr. Robert Johnson appeared in person. One of the defendants, Mr. Bucknell, was not represented at all until the third day of the trial, when Mr. Broadhurst appeared for him, and no objection being raised, confessed lease, entry, and ouster, in the ordinary form, as had been previously done by the others.

At the outset of the case a question was raised as to whether or not—there being many defendants, and these defendants separately represented by counsel it would be open to each counsel to cross-examine the witnesses, and, if need were, to address the Jury. In support of this view it was urged that the interest of each defendant was perfectly distinct, as each appeared to justify and maintain his claim to his own homestead. On the other hand it was contended that all the defendants claimed, substantially, upon the same title, and had joined in the same plea. Their interests, consequently, so far as the purposes of the present case were concerned, were identical. His Honor, after hearing argument upon this point, consulted with his brother Judges respecting it, before pronouncing his decision. The opinion expressed by their Honors was, that unless the interests of the defendants and the nature of their defence should appear to be different, there should not only be a prohibition against more than one counsel addressing the Jury, but against more than one counsel cross-examining. Having, however to decide upon his own responsibility, and consequently upon his own opinion, the ruling of the Chief Justice was this: That in order to ascertain whether or not the interests of the defendants were distinct, the different counsel must be permitted to cross-examine. At the close of the plaintiff's case, however, he (the Chief Justice) should judge from these cross-examinations as to the nature of the defendants' interests, and unless it appeared that those interests were really distinct, he should permit but one counsel to address the Jury.

The pleadings having been opened by Mr. SMYTH, the jury were addressed by Mr. PUREFOY, (the Attorney-General not taking charge of the plaintiff's case, until the third day of the trial). The learned gentleman commenced by admitting that his own position was one of much embarrassment, unaccustomed as he was to the conduct of cases at nisi prius, and labouring under the additional disadvantage of being opposed by nearly the whole strength and talent of the bar. All the wealth of the defendants, however, and all the array of talent which this wealth had enabled them to procure, would not, he felt confident, enable them to prevail over the plain and simple justice of the claim set up by the lessor of the plaintiff. He should be able, he was instructed, to show beyond all question that the lessor of the plaintiff was the grand nephew and heir-at-law of Nicholas Devine, the last purchaser. The latter, he should show, came to this colony with the first fleet in 1788, holding the appointment of principal superintendent of convicts, and subsequently obtained two grants from the Crown, embracing, jointly, 210 acres of land in the suburb now known as Newtown. This land was by the old man named Burren Farm, after his native town of Burren, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, and he continued in the occupation of it for thirty years. The title of the present claimant, therefore, being established as heir-at-law, would, as he was instructed, be unanswerable, and if any attempt was made on the other side to show that old Devine had in his lifetime parted with the right of ownership, it would be made clearly to appear that such conveyance was null and void, having its origin solely in fraud and imposition.

The evidence for the plaintiff was now entered upon, and nineteen witnesses were examined. The greater number of them were aged persons who were called to prove the possession of the disputed property by old Nicholas Devine, and his condition, physical and mental, in his latter years.

It appeared pretty clearly from the testimony of all these witnesses, that some half century ago, or thereabouts, old Nicholas Devine, having, as already stated, been Superintendent of Convicts, obtained possession of a large portion of land in what was then called, the District of Bulanaming; that he called it Burren Farm, and that having built himself a cottage, planted an orchard, and made other improvements, he resided upon the property until his death, which occurred in 1830. There was great difficulty in ascertaining the position and extent of the property thus occupied by Devine, so as to make out its identity with that claimed in this action. Several of the witnesses spoke of the place being now called Newtown, but none of them could define the boundaries and situation of this place with much exactness, until one witness—a man named Davis—who had assisted in a government survey of the land during old Devines' life time, and knew the lines, went on the third day of the trial and pointed these out to Messrs. Langley and Boyle, by whom the land had been already surveyed, according to the lines pointed out by the same man on a former occasion. The first of these gentlemen then verified a map filed in the cause, wherein the boundaries were delineated. Confirmatory testimony was given by Mr. Boyle, and a person named Brown who had also formerly surveyed the land, gave evidence as to its position and extent, although he proved nothing very distinctly as to its boundary lines. Two grants, one of 8th January, 1794, and the other of 18th October, 1799, were likewise placed in evidence; the first, one of these grants conveying or purporting to convey to Devine 120, and the second 90 acres. The land mentioned in these grants were identified by Mr. Langley with the land he had surveyed.

The oral testimony as to the consanguinity of John Devine, the present claimant, was based exclusively, or nearly so upon "hearsay" but was nevertheless pretty distinct as far as it went. Some of the witnesses had heard old Divine speak of his brothers, others had heard Devine's relatives in Ireland speak of the old man as a relation in New South Wales, with whom they corresponded, and from whom they expected to acquire a good deal of property. One of these stated that he had been a gold snuff box with an inscription on it, which Devine had sent home, and another had brought letters to the old man from his Irish relatives. In a former stage of the cause a commission had been issued for the examination of witnesses in Ireland as to the question of pedigree, and a great mass of testimony had been taken under the commission which, if admissible, would place John Devine's position as heir-at-law beyond a doubt. In drawing up this commission, however, the formal heading in the cause had been omitted, and an objection being made on this ground to its reception, it became a question whether or not that omission could be cured by the reference to the cause in the interrogatories and examinations annexed. The evidence was consequently admitted subject to the objection, of which a note was taken. John Devine's claim of heirship was made out in this way; Nicholas, the "last purchaser," was the elder of three sons, and although married at one period of his life, had died without issue. He had, indeed, an illegitimate son, but this young man had, as was presumed, been lost at sea, a Government vessel, of which he was master, having never been heard of since 1820. The elder of old Nicholas Devine's brothers, who lived and died in Ireland, left also three sons, Patrick, Edward, and Nicholas, all of whom were dead. John Devine, himself a man apparently past the middle age, was the eldest son of Patrick.

Some six or eight years before his death (the period being variously stated by different witnesses), old Nicholas Devine was robbed, and cruelly ill-used, and shortly after this event a man named Bernard Rochford, and a woman with whom he was then cohabiting, but whom he subsequently married, came to live at Burren farm. All the plaintiff's witnesses who professed to know anything about this Rochford, said that he was a prisoner of the Crown, but there was no tangible evidence as to whether or not he was in the possession of any indulgence, or how it was that he came to reside with Devine; although it was clear that Rochford and the female before alluded to assumed the guardianship of the old man. Some of the witnesses alleged that he also assumed the management of Devine's property. A number of witnesses were examined to show that from the time that he was beaten until the time of his death, old Devine was in a state of complete imbecility of mind and body, such as to render him totally incapable of transacting any business whatever. The greater part of these witnesses swore positively to this mental and physical imbecility, although their accounts as to the evidences of this imbecility, and as to their means of observation, varied considerably. Several of the witnesses likewise declared that the latter years of the old man, while under Rochford's guardianship, were passed very miserably—that he appeared not to have sufficient food—that his health was uncared for—and that he seemed to be subjected to a rigid surveillance.

This evidence as to the condition of Devine in his latter years was assumed to have been given in anticipation of a counter claim on the part of the defendants, based upon some conveyances to Rochford purporting to have been executed by Devine subsequently to the time of the beating before alluded to. On the second day of the trial, when a part of this class of evidence only had been gone into, the plaintiff's counsel applied to his Honor for a decision as to whether, in the event of a conveyance to Rochford being set up by the defendants, they (plaintiff's counsel) would not be allowed to call other evidence, of imbecility, &c., to rebut this defence. Such a course was objected to by the other side, and the learned Chief Justice sustained the objection, being of opinion that although rebutting evidence of fraud of a different species might be given for the purpose of upsetting a title of this nature, the question of imbecility, could not be reopened. Having gone into this matter as by way of anticipation, that part of the case must, his Honor thought, be completed at once. In other words, the plaintiff's counsel could not divide this branch of their case into two parts, for the purpose of making good by evidence in rebuttal any omissions or errors in their anticipatory case. A similar application to the Court was made on a subsequent day by the Attorney-General, and was similarly decided upon by his Honor. The latter, however, stated his intention to consult his brother Judges upon this question, and he afterwards intimated that, having done so, he found they were both against him in his view of the question. In deference to their opinion, therefore, he should admit the evidence, if tendered, although his own opinion remained unaltered.

One witness, an old man named Hickman, swore that he was called upon by Rochford in 1829 to attest a document, purporting to be a will whereby old Devine bequeathed half of his property to this Rochford, and the remainder to his (Devine's) Irish relatives. At this time the old man was in a state of perfect helplessness both of mind and body, unable to talk, and unable to write, yet Rochford guided the hand of the helpless man to the signature, and the witness attached his attestation, although convinced that Devine could not understand what was being done, and although he (the witness) had not read the document. On cross-examination this witness was very incoherent, as to what he believed to have been the state of the old man's mind. The latter he said appeared to know him (the witness), but whether or not he appeared to have any further consciousness and what were Hickman's impressions upon this point at the time, the latter could not be brought to declare with any distinctness. He denied having previously told Mr. Robert Johnson and Mr. F. Wilson, that Devine appeared to him to be sensible and capable of understanding what he was about, and he professed not to recollect with any degree of certainty what had taken place on the occasion when he went to Mr. Johnson's office, in consequence of the latter having sent for him. He added, however, that the messenger had told him that he was sent for on the part of Devine, and he went to Mr. Johnson under the impression that he was concerned for the latter.

A question arose as to whether Mr. Robert Johnson, although a defendant in this case, and not represented by counsel, had not deprived himself of the right to appear in person and cross-examine the witnesses, by appearing on the record by an attorney (his brother), who had filed in his name a plea of not guilty. His Honor held that neither Mr. Johnson nor any other person could be assumed to have waived his right to appear and defend himself at the trial of a cause merely because he had employed an attorney for the performance of a strictly technical and preliminary service, such as the drawing and filing of a plea.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that it had been pressed upon him to go into evidence, in order to show that the present claimant had not slept upon his rights. His Honor, however, was of opinion that such evidence would be inadmissible, inasmuch as it is not material to the issue to see whether there had or had not been any delay on the part of the present claimant in the assertion of his alleged rights. In connection with this point there had been evidence that old Devine expected some of his relatives out, but none of them came during his life-time, or until some time after his death. Edward, the uncle of the present claimant, and one of the lessors of the plaintiff named in the declaration, was the first who came here, some years back, for the purpose of looking after the property.

The plaintiff's case was closed at eleven o'clock, on the morning of the fourth day, and there was then an adjournment for an hour and a half, to allow time for a consultation on the part of the defendants' counsel. His Honor intimated his decided opinion that there appeared then to be sufficient identity in the defendants' case to warrant him in allowing but one counsel to address the jury. In reply to this intimation, it was stated that it was not contemplated to ask for any further privilege than this.

After the adjournment, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL applied for a nonsuit, upon the following ground—That, although possession by Nicholas Devine had been proved, still it was a possession referable to and based upon the two grants from the Crown, which had already been placed in evidence. Now these grants, it was contended, were upon the face of them clearly void for uncertainty in the descriptions of the land conveyed; and as this defect was within the cognizance of the Court, the plaintiff's title could not be said to have been made out. It would be no sufficient argument (he contended) that that defect in the grants might equally affect the title of the present holders of the property; as it was an undoubted rule of law that the plaintiff in ejectment must make out his case by the strength of his own title, and not by any weakness in the title of his opponents.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, to save time, stated that it was his intention to go to the Jury under any circumstances.

His HONOR remarked, that he should not, even if pressed, have decided this question in the present stage of the cause. The course he should adopt would be to assume in his address to the Jury that the grants were good, leaving their validity to be decided upon by the Court above.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then proceeded to address the Court and Jury for the defence. The learned gentleman's speech, which lasted for upwards of three hours, was devoted chiefly to an analysis of the evidence which had been adduced on the other side. The various points of weakness and of contradiction were skilfully dwelt upon, as were also those features of the case which, it was anticipated, would be met by the counter-evidence to be given by the defendants. The grounds upon which the latter maintained their possessions were that a conveyance had been executed by old Devine in 1827, to Bernard Rochford, through whom, directly or indirectly, all of them (the defendants) derived their titles. It would, the Solicitor-General stated, be shown, beyond all question, that, at the time of executing this conveyance, as well as during the whole of his latter years, Devine was in complete possession of his faculties, and as far as was consistent with his great age, was not deficient in physical strength. He made the conveyance to Rochford advisedly. The fact was, that not having been able to secure the presence and protection of any of his younger relatives, who, although they deserted him then, had since become so eager to profit by their relationship, old Devine, after having, as had been already stated, been severely beaten and ill used, got Rochford to come and live with him, with an understanding that in consideration of protection and services during his life, the whole of his property should pass to Rochford after his decease. It was to carry out the understanding that the conveyance of 1827 to Rochford was executed; while, to ensure his own safety, even as against Rochford, this old man, who was said to know so little about business, took the precaution to obtain from Rochford at the time of making the conveyance, a formal lease for life; thus ensuring a legal right of possession to himself, if Rochford should appear inclined to turn round upon him. There would, it was stated, be abundant evidence of the *bona fide* nature of this transaction, as well as with respect to the mental competency of old Devine. The lapse of time, and the consequent death, and scattering abroad of those whose evidence might have served the defendants' case most materially, would render proof difficult; still proof would be given, and the only possible answer which such a title as that of the defendants would then admit of was, that Rochford had absolutely forged the documents, and this in the life time of Devine, when the chance of detection would have been most strong, more especially as the relative position of the two parties was then a matter of general notoriety. Now, if Rochford himself were living, and on trial for forgery, the jury would be instructed to give him the benefit of any doubt which might arise. How much more carefully, therefore, should they sift such a charge, when it was sought by means of it to strip a number of purchasers, who had honestly bought and improved this property.

The evidence for the defendants occupied the Court from the close of the Solicitor-General's speech until the forenoon of the seventh day. It may be defined, in general terms, as having two principal bearings: first, to show that there had been a conveyance of the property in question from Devine to Rochford, in the life-time of the former, which had been made and acted upon in perfect honesty and good faith; secondly, to prove that old Devine had not been, as had been alleged on the other side, a mere instrument in the hands of Rochford for the acquisition by the latter of the Burren farm or estate; but a man of sound intellect, who distinctly understood what he was about, and acted under a conviction that he was doing the best he could for his own comfort and advantage.

The instruments of conveyance relied upon were indentures of lease and release, of the 22nd October, 1827, from Devine to Rochford, conveying the lands of Burren to the latter, the consideration named being a payment of £350, and valuable services. This conveyance was proved to have been registered by Mr. G. L. Poignand, on the 30th August, 1828, together with a lease for life of the same property from Rochford to Devine, bearing date the 24th October, 1827, and said to have been executed, together with a counterpart, at the same time as the indenture of lease and release. The instruments appeared to have been drawn by Mr. Rowe, since dead, and Mr. Poignand stated that he had taken them to the Registry, at the request of this gentleman, who was labouring under a dizziness of the head. When under examination Mr. Poignand denied that he had taken the deeds to the registry at the request of Rochford, or that he had ever told anybody since of his having done so. Mr. Rowe, he admitted, lived not many hundred yards from the Court, and kept two clerks, but casually, as it were, asked him (Mr. Poignand) to register the documents, as he happened to call in at the time, and they were very intimate.

The instruments which were thus shown to have been registered were attested by the signatures of Hugh Murray, Thomas Maher *alias* Dunn, and Patrick Francis Egan. The two first named of these witnesses were dead, and the third was believed to be so, having left for India twelve years ago, and never having returned. It became necessary, therefore, to prove the authenticity of their signatures, as well as the signature of Devine, by the testimony of other parties.

The signatures of Murray were proved by Messrs. Poignand and Jilks (formerly chief constable of Sydney). The latter also identified the signatures of Devine and Egan. Mr. G. R. Nichols identified the signatures of Egan, and Mr. Gough, formerly of Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy's office, identified the signature of Maher, *alias* Dunn. All these witnesses were rigidly cross-examined as to the means of observation which enabled them to give this testimony, but all of them remained firm in their statements. Mr. Jilks stated that he had become acquainted with the writing of Devine and Murray in his capacity of an officer of police, by seeing the former sign his name to depositions, and the latter, who was a publican, prepare and sign various documents. Egan's handwriting he knew, because the latter had been a constable under him. Mr. Poignand had become acquainted with Murray's signature in the course of his practice as an attorney, and Mr. Nichols had in a similar manner become acquainted with the handwriting of Egan. Mr. Gough was positive as to Maher or Dunn's signature, because he had for professional purposes taken pains to make himself acquainted with its character. The signatures of Devine were likewise identified by Mr. W. H. Moore.

It further appeared that Maher, while under examination *de bene esse*, had been called upon to sign his name as in the deed, and at the request of the cross-examining attorney, had executed four signatures. These specimens of his handwriting having been handed up to the Chief Justice, the latter determined upon placing them before the Jury without remark from himself, as a guide, taking this course upon his own responsibility without reference to the counsel on either side. The Attorney-General proposed to raise an objection to this course, but His Honor declined either to receive or to note this objection which, as made to a proceeding by the Judge upon his own responsibility, and for the ends of justice, he held to be irregular.

This evidence having been given, the deeds of lease and release, (Devine to Rochford), and the lease for life and counterpart, (Rochford to Devine), were admitted in evidence, subject to objections from the plaintiff's counsel, as to the sufficiency of the proof of authenticity.

Besides the oral testimony, hereafter referred to, as to the perfect ability of old Devine to judge for himself, and as to his deliberate intention to ensure to Rochford the possession of all his property, there was some documentary evidence. First, a series of vouchers for the payment of old Devine's pension were produced from the Audit Office. From these it appeared that for three years subsequent to the beating, (1825 to 1828) the pension was drawn by Rochford, under a power of attorney; but before and after this; and, in particular, in the year 1829 and 1830, the money must be presumed to have been paid to Devine himself, as the vouchers were authenticated by his own signature; the signatures of Devine to these vouchers were proved by Mr. Jilks. Secondly, a will by Devine, in favour of Rochford, in May, 1830, and on which probate was granted on 16th August, 1832, was tendered in evidence. This will was authenticated by the signatures of two witnesses, a person named Rowan, still living, and then in attendance; and one Joseph Gilmore, who, although yet alive, was believed to be residing in a district so remote as that his attendance could not be procured. Upon this latter point evidence was given by Mr. Richard Johnson, and from the testimony of this gentleman it appeared that Gilmore had made his way to some of the farther gold fields of the interior, where it was impossible to trace him out, at all events in sufficient time to procure his attendance at the trial. Mr. G. R. Nichols then proved one of the signatures and the body of the will itself to be in Gilmore's handwriting, this evidence being taken, subject to an objection from the Attorney-General as to the sufficiency of proof that the attendance of Gilmore could not have been procured. The other witness, Rowan, gave distinct evidence as to the due execution of this will, and the attestation by himself and Gilmore.

These documents were all admitted, subject to objections from the plaintiff's counsel.

The oral evidence as to Devine's mental competency was, like that which it had been called to meet, very lengthy. Sixteen witnesses were examined with reference to this part of the case, and although most of them spoke as to isolated facts, the evidence for the most part was very strong and distinct. Rowan, the witness to the will already mentioned, stated that Devine, on executing this document after it had been read over to him, lamented not having more to leave Mr. and Mrs. Rochford, as they were very kind to him, and he gave them a great deal of trouble. Several witnesses declared that they had spoken at times to Devine, who was seen moving slowly about the house and verandah with the sort of pace and aspect natural to a very aged man, and had observed that although he appeared to be very deaf, his intellect seemed quite clear, his answers being coherent, and his remarks sensible. Two witnesses had visited Burren Farm in their youth, and had heard old Devine converse in such a manner as to produce in their minds a conviction that he was a clear-headed old man. Others had seen his mode of living under the guardianship of the Rochfords, and declared that he was well treated and appeared comfortable, although there was some evidence that Rochford was of violent temper and intemperate habits. Dr. Bland, who had attended Devine at the time he was robbed and ill-used, declared that the injuries which he then received were not of such a nature as to affect his intellect, and that the latter remained unimpaired, except so far as they might be weakened by age, up to the time of his death several witnesses proved that Devine had avowed his gift of the property to Rochford for taking care of him. Among these was Mrs. Erskine (widow of the late Rev. Mr. Erskine, of Erskineville), who went to Devine with a Mr. Scott for the express purpose of enquiring as to Rochford's right to sell. This and another sale were proved to have been effected; and the conveyance, in one of these cases, prepared in the office of Mr. G. Allen, was produced. Mr. Norton also spoke to a conversation with Rochford in Devine's presence at a time when he (Mr. N.) went to look at the land, which however he did not then think much of, and was consequently not inclined to buy. Mr. Norton observed that old Devine then appeared of sound intellect, and so far possessed of physical strength as to toss off a glass of brandy. Mr. George Hill, the ex-mayor, spoke to two conversations with old Devine—once when he went to ask permission to cut rushes and was refused by the old man and Rochford, as the real proprietor, and who refused the permission; and at another time when he (Mr. Hill) went about some cattle of his or his father's, which stood accused of breaking fences and doing other mischief. At this latter time (in 1829) Devine spoke with decided coherence, asking Mr. Hill after his father, and finally telling Rochford that the trespassing cattle must not be impounded, as their owner was a friend of his. Mr. F. W. Unwin also gave some important testimony as to the soundness of old Devine's intellect, having in 1828 or 1829 had a conversation with him in reference to certain property at King's Clear, about which an ejectment suit was then pending, and having obtained from the old man some distinct and important information affecting that matter.

There was some evidence, although not very distinct, that old Devine, who was a very superior horseman, had been seen riding about subsequent to the time of the beating, but all the proofs of his soundness of intellect had reference to this latter part of his life. Some parties had been apprehended, tried, and it was said, hanged for the ill-usage of Devine and his wife; but there was no evidence as to whether the old couple or either of them had been examined at the trial. This evidence, it will be seen, was afterwards supplied. Among the witnesses called to prove the *bonâ fide* nature of the conveyance to Rochford was the widow of the latter, who testified to Devine's soundness of intellect, to the execution of the will, and to the general honesty of the whole transaction. This witness, however, denied that old Devine ever had anything stronger than wine or wine and water. On this point, therefore, she was contradicted by Mr. Norton.

There was evidence that old Devine had been of very intemperate habits: but there was no distinct proof that he had been allowed to get drunk while under the charge of the Rochfords, although there was some evidence as to there being a cask of wine in the house, which he was able occasionally to get at.

The daughter of Egan (whose signature to the conveyance had been proved in the manner already mentioned) was called to show his absence from the colony and presumed death. In reply to questions from plaintiff's counsel, on cross-examination, this witness declared her belief that the signatures alluded to were not really those of her father but merely good imitations, she produced a letter bearing her father's signature, which was said by her to exhibit a difference in the formation of the letters, and particularly of the letter F. in Francis. The name was also spelt Eagan, instead of Egan, the usual form. It was contended by defendant's counsel that if the other side wanted Miss Egan to prove these matters, they were bound to call her as their own witness, so that the party against whom the evidence was freely given might have the advantage of a cross-examination, This, however, was overruled. Miss Egan was questioned on re-examination as to a conversation which had taken place between her and Mr. Robert Johnson in the presence of Mr. Brown, the Sheriff's Bailiff, and denied having admitted to Mr. Johnson the genuineness of the signature or the deeds, and her ability to prove them. The defendant's counsel proposed to put Mr. Brown into the box to contradict Miss Egan, but this course was objected to on the ground that, as she was their own witness, it was not open to them to impeach her credibility. His Honor sustained the objection. Other letters, said to be in the handwriting of Egan, were then placed in evidence, subject to objections from plaintiff's counsel. These were all declared by Miss Egan to be imitations. The proceedings of an equity suit by one Brian Devine for the recovery of this property were tendered in evidence for the purpose of showing that Egan had admitted the attestations, but these proceedings being in a suit between different parties, were held inadmissible.

There was a good deal of questioning as to the condition of Rochford. Some evidence was given of his having been in partnership with Murray, one of the witnesses to the conveyances, in the proprietorship of a public house called the Spinning Wheel, on the Parramatta Road. There was also some vague evidence as to his having had a share in the leasing of the Parramatta Road tolls, although at what time did not appear. On the other hand, the evidence previously given as to Rochford being a prisoner of the crown while he was with Devine, received some confirmation, but it was proved both by Mr. Nichols, and by Mr. Jilks, that the discipline, in those days was not very rigid, and that, although in strictness no person thus situated could hold property or carry on business, this rule was not always enforced, especially in the case of political offenders. Mr. Nichols in particular proved that the clerk to the Attorney-General of that day was a prisoner of the Crown, and that it was no very uncommon thing to see a person of this condition, attended by a servant in livery. There was likewise evidence that Rochford was in appearance and in repute a respectable man, and that the men employed at Burren farm had received their orders from him.

At the termination of the defendants' case the plaintiff's counsel called other evidence in reply, for the purpose of showing, first, that the alleged transfer from Devine to Rochford was a fraud from beginning to end, and the deeds mere forgeries; and, secondly, that Rochford was at this time and until after Devine's death, a prisoner of the crown, without indulgence, and, therefore, according to the regulations, wholly incapable of acquiring or holding property.

In support of the first of these points, reliance was placed upon the testimony already given by Miss Egan as to her father's signature, and evidence was given both by Egan's wife and by the records of the Convicts' Department to the effect that Egan was, or was supposed to be, residing in the interior at the time he was said to have made the attestation. This, however, was not quite conclusive, as there were also evidence that prisoners were very frequently absent from their districts, and there was no proof that such might not have been the case with Egan at the time the deed bore date. To rebut the evidence as to the signature of Maher being genuine, a *de bene esse* examination of the latter was produced, containing a positive denial that he had signed these deeds, athough, he said, he had been pressed to do so by Rochford; and adding also a denial that Egan's signatures were genuine; the latter being at the time at Wollongong. A witness named Smith, who had been formerly examined for the plaintiff, denied that the signatures to the deeds, to the will, and to all the later vouchers from the Auditor-General's Office, purporting to be those of Devine, were anything more than mere imitations. He admitted, however, the genuineness of some of the earlier signatures to these vouchers, and in particular to some in 1824. A witness named Carroll, who had also been examined for the plaintiff in the first instance, declared that he had been asked by Rochford to sign some papers (supposed to be the conveyances), with a promise to make it worth his while, but he had refused; whereupon Rochford told him not to tell his mistress, meaning Mrs. Rochford, or any other person. On this occasion he said Murray and Maher were present, and they, as well as Rochford, got drunk. This witness declared, and remained firm in the declaration, that during the whole time he was at Burren farm—between seven and eight years—old Devine was quite helpless and imbecile—and had never, to witness' knowledge, been out of bed but once, when witness lifted him to the kitchen fire. Carroll further declared, that his means of observation during all this time were good, as he was continually about the farm, and seldom absent from the house, except for very short periods, being employed to cook and to wait upon the old man. Two witnesses were recalled to prove that the old man had not been well treated by Rochford, but that on the contrary they had seen the latter flog and kick him. One witness (Davis) said that he had seen Rochford kick Devine at least a hundred times. Brown, the surveyor before mentioned, was called to prove that when he made the survey, which he did at the instance of Rochford, the latter told him that he must take land as he (Rochford) had no money. But deeming the title objectionable Brown declined. An affidavit, made by Rochford, subsequent to the date of the conveyances, was also placed in evidence, wherein Rochford had sworn that a certain tenant for part of the Burren Estate, owed £20 for rent to Devine. It was suggested, however, by the Bench that this proved nothing, for as Devine was declared even by the defendants to have been a lessee for life, he must, in point of law, be the person to whom rent was due, even if the deeds of lease and release were *bona fide*.

To make out the second point, it was proved by the evidence of Mr. Thomas Ryan, and by a reference to the records of the Colonial Secretary's and Convicts' Departments, that Rochford was a prisoner of the Crown, transported for "ribbonism," and arriving by the Prince Regent, in 1821; that his true connection, in point of law, with old Devine, was that of an assigned servant; that he had not even a ticket-of-leave, until the 16th of September, 1831; and that, according to the regulations, no person in the position which Rochford then occupied, could either hold property, real or personal, or carry on business. There was, however, from the cross-examination of Mr. Ryan, some additional evidence to that already given as to the regulations not having been always adhered to.

The evidence for the plaintiff, in reply, was closed at a quarter-past seven P.M., on the seventh day of the trial, when the Solicitor-General proposed to recal Mr. Gough for the purpose of proving that Maher had admitted having attested the deeds; but it was held that this could not be done, unless Maher, at the time of his examination had been expressly questioned as to this admission, which was not the case.

To fix the date of the assault upon Devine and his wife, and as a test of evidence, the *Sydney Gazette*, containing an account of that matter, was put in by consent. By this it appeared that the assault was committed in January, 1822, and that old Devine and his wife were really examined at the trial, although it was stated their evidence was procured with difficulty.

Much evidence, elicited by cross-examination and otherwise, was gone into for the purpose of impeaching the character of some few of the witnesses, and of testing the credibility or the recollection of others. Among other things there was evidence that John Devine had spoken to many of the witnesses, and had treated one of them. But it is unnecessary to enter upon these details, the results of the evidence in its entirety having been already given.

When all the evidence had been closed, the Court adjourned over from the evening of the seventh day, Friday, until the following Monday, the jurymen requiring a release on Saturday to attend to their own affairs.

On Monday, the eighth day, Mr. FOSTER proceeded, immediately after the opening of the Court, to reply upon the rebutting evidence adduced for the plaintiff. As the answer set up to the clear title through Rochford, proved by the defendants, involved a distinct charge of fraud and forgery on the part of the latter, the persons relying upon such a case must make out that case distinctly and clearly. This rule would have been held good if Rochford had been living, and before the Court, and the evidence must be still more carefully received, now that he was dead, and the charge was only brought forward after a great lapse of time, for the purpose of ousting a number of innocent purchasers, and obtaining possession of their property. There could be no doubt that, where a claimant chose, from whatever cause, to sleep upon his rights, or assumed rights, for a number of years, it was far more difficult for the parties in possession to make out the soundness and the justice of their own title. The case which the defendants in this action had been enabled to make out was astonishingly strong, but it would have been far stronger if the proceedings had taken place at an earlier period before Maher died or Egan left the colony, and when many witnesses could have been procured, in whose memory the whole transaction was fresh, and who could have given most positive testimony, not only as to the *bona fide* nature of the conveyance to Richmond, but as to the perfect soundness of old Devine's intellects. These points, however, and particularly the latter were, even as the case then stood, very satisfactorily proved. The plaintiff's case was based principally, indeed almost exclusively, upon the alleged imbecility of old Devine from the time of the beating and robbery in 1822, until that of his death, and a great mass of evidence had been given to establish this point. The thing, however, had been overdone, and the witnesses proved too much to warrant a belief in the truth of their testimony. It was impossible for instance to believe that a witness who could say that old Devine had never left his bed for seven years, could have given such evidence unless under undue influence. It was equally impossible to reconcile the tales about illusage on the part of Rochford with the facts which they proved as to the general kindness and even deference with which old Devine was treated. The witnesses called for the defendants were, on the most part, persons of the highest respectability and intelligence—persons known to the community, and the mere word of any one of whom would be taken by any member of it before the sworn testimony of any one of the ignorant and unknown witnesses who formed the staple of those examined on the other side, or indeed before the sworn testimony of any half dozen of them. The evidence of Dr. Bland as to the soundness of Devine's intellect was worth indeed the counter-statements of the whole gang who had been banded together on the other side; to say nothing of the important evidence of such persons as Mrs. Erskine, Mr. Unwin, Mr. Norton, Mr. George Hill, and others, proving beyond all shadow of doubt that the evidence of imbecility before quoted was neither more nor less than wilful and corrupt perjury. The contradictions were so distinct that it was clearly a matter of false swearing on one side or on the other, and seeing the relative positions of the two different sets of witnesses, who could doubt on which side this perjury lay? It was, he repeated, truly astonishing that after such a lapse of years the defendants had been able to make out so very strong a case; and it was clear, by considering what must have been the proceedings in reference to this property in times past, that the *bona fide* nature of the title through Rochford must then have been beyond an instant's question. But for this the purchases would not have been so readily completed as they had been, for the professional men engaged were not less acute than at present, and there was distinct evidence that two of the conveyances - those of Scott and Erskine, had been prepared by Mr. George Allen, whose care and skill in the conduct of professional business were generally known and appreciated. The attesting witnesses to the indentures, to lease and release, and to the lease for life, were Murray, Egan, and Maher. No attempt had been made to impeach the evidence of Maher; and the evidence which had been given for the purpose of impeaching those of Egan and Maher were evidently the result of improper influence on the part of the claimant. The proofs which had been elicited as to the efforts of this man to influence the evidence of the witnesses, his conversations with Miss Egan, his treating of her mother while the trial was pending, and various other proceedings of a similar nature, were sufficient, even of themselves, to cast a doubt over the whole case. These signatures had been upon the deeds at the time of their registration, and if they really had been forgeries, this fact, appearing as it would upon the face of so important a transfer, must speedily have been detected. But besides the distinct and highly respectable evidence as to the genuineness of the signatures, they had the clear and unquestionable recognition by old Devine of the proprietorship which he had himself vested in Rochford, by this conveyance. Counter-proofs of a distinct nature had been shut out by the rules of evidence; but there was still sufficient to show in the prevarications and contradictions of the defendants' witnesses, that no reliance could be placed upon the truthfulness of those who would have the jury believe, on their testimony, that the signatures were forgeries. The case for the claimants had been got up carefully, but its greatest weakness lay in the very strength and voluminous nature of the evidence which had been adduced; for the witnesses had sworn too strongly and proved too much to allow of their being believed. They had been so well tutored; in fact, they had screwed themselves up to a condition which might well be defined as one above proof. It was just probable that reliance might be placed upon the evidence that Rochford had been a prisoner of the Crown. Now, Rochford being a political offender, had never been attainted, but even supposing that he had been attainted, the conveyance to him would be sufficient to destroy the title of the present claimant, as such a conveyance could only be set aside by the Crown, to which would belong the property acquired by the prisoner, if it was thought fit to assert such a right.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL now proceeded to reply upon the whole case. In doing so, he began by alluding to the disadvantages under which his client laboured in being so much less powerfully represented by the bar than his antagonists. He (the Attorney-General) had himself refused to come in on Saturday, the second day, although pressed so to do, because a brief having only just been delivered to him, he had had no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the facts. Having, however, attended the Court on that day, and acquired some knowledge of the matter, he had, at the request of the parties, and of his learned colleague, taken charge of the case upon the third day. One feature, and a principal one of the case, had been well defined on the other side. The defendants were really, as had been said, men of high station, character, and influence; and the rumours, as to the hardship of the case against these gentlemen, had spread so far and wide, that they must have reached even the jurors then in the box. He need scarcely, however, impress upon them the absolute necessity, for the sake of justice, that they should dispossess their minds altogether of these rumours, or of any opinions which they might have engendered. It was bad enough that the present claimant should have had his own poverty and the great difficulties of proof to contend against, without being subjected to the unwarranted taunt of having slept upon his rights. It was at all times a somewhat pitiable sight to see a poor man struggling in a British Court of Justice to assert and enforce his rights. It was true that justice in these Courts was most admirably and most impartially administered, but it was thus administered to those only who could pay for it. All proceedings of this nature were notoriously expensive. At every stage of this action the claimant had been met and resisted by the energy and long purses of these defendants and their legal advisers. Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, the solicitors employed in the famous ejectment case reported in the favourite novel of Ten Thousand a Year, had not got up their case with greater care and effect than had Messrs. Johnson, Billyard, and Johnson, in the present suit. He would submit to the Court that as the two grants were recited in the indentures of lease and release, the objection raised by the Solicitor-General as to their strict validity was completely cured, and the defendants' counsel were estopped from relying upon objections on the face of instruments, from which they derived their own claim (Doe v. Powell, 1 Adol. and E.; Doe v. Willis, 2 Adol. and E.) The question of boundaries had been set at rest by the pointing out of the lines by Davis, which was done at his, the Attorney-General's instance. It was also distinctly proved that of every inch of this ground old Devine had during his life time been in possession. The lessor of the plaintiff, or his legal advisers, had never been able to get a sight of the alleged conveyances to Rochford, their only reference to them being the registry. On the other hand those documents had all along been in possession of the defendants or their attorneys. All who knew the diligence of Mr. Johnson must feel sure that he had shown it to every person he thought likely to know the signature of Devine, and it was an evidence of weakness that only such slight proofs had been procurable. The technical objections to the reception of the evidence taken under the Commission, and the various other difficulties which had been cast in their way, or against which they had to contend, were just so many proofs of what he had already urged as to the difficulties which a man in the position of the present claimant must always anticipate in contending against the wealth and influence of a body of defendants such as there were here. Notwithstanding all which had been said and all which had been proved on the other side, the evidence adduced in the first instance as to the imbecility of Devine during his later years was perfectly reconcilable with truth. The witnesses spoke only as far as their means of observation enabled them to speak, and their conclusions were not unnatural. The evidence on the other side was very indistinct and inconclusive, so far as relates to the general condition of Devine, as those wit-

nesses all spoke to isolated circumstances and interviews which might have taken place at intervals when the intellectual powers of old Devine were brighter than usual. Rochford and his wife had prevented the poor old man from receiving communications from his relatives, conscious that if his natural affections were once aroused, and his natural protectors were once aroused to action, the whole conspiracy would be blown to the winds, and they would be deprived of the property which they had taken so much pains to acquire. Thus he was retained in a state of complete surveillance, and no opportunity had ever been afforded of obtaining from him any such information as would test the nature of the connexion and transactions between himself and Rochford. The latter, a man of violent temper and of intemperate habits, had, as was proved, treated his aged victim very ill on very many occasions, and it was a reasonable assumption that the latter had been in great fear. This, and his debility in mind and body, was sufficient to account for the old man's passiveness under the fraud. The Attorney General maintained that the whole of the documents were forgeries, and that it was scarcely possible for any man of sense, who would look at them carefully and impartially, to arrive at any other conclusion. There was a difference in the ink with which the assumed signatures of Egan to the conveyances, as if the addition of this name had been an afterthought. There was some difference even in the ink with which the signatures of the other two witnesses were written, but the evidence of forgery were peculiarly distinct on the pretended signatures of Egan. In those days no will would convey real property, unless it had three witnesses, and the conspirators confounding, in all probability, a conveyance with a will, had thought that to make this instrument good for registry, three witnesses must appear. It was then that the addition of Egan's name appeared to have been an afterthought. The alleged will and the vouchers all bore equal evidence of forgery. The signature of Devine to the will appearing very bold and clear, although he was then on his death bed, while those purporting to be his, attached to the vouchers were very tremulous. It was wholly inconsistent with common sense to suppose that old Devine who, as superintendent of convicts, must have been fully aware of the summary manner in which men of this class were occasionally dealt with in those days, would have taken a step which might have exposed him in an instant to the risk of being stripped and left destitute in his old years by the conviction of Rochford of some trifling offence or breach of discipline, and the seizure by the Government of all the property in his possession. Darkly as this and other conspiracies were concocted, a ray of truth invariably penetrated that darkness by which the crime of the conspirators was sooner or later made plain. Thus it was with reference to the colour and aspect of the signatures, and thus it was with respect to the circumstances which were then in evidence rebutting even the possibility of the signatures being genuine. The testimony of the wife and daughter of Egan had not really been shaken, and the sworn affidavit of old Maher or Dunn, made at a time when he was 89 years of age, and trembling on the verge of eternity, was one which could be fairly relied upon. There were no tangible grounds for disbelieving the plaintiff's witnesses, to whom perjury had been imputed in such a wholesale manner by the other side. The contradictory testimony was too vague and unsatisfactory to bear out any such charge. It was clear, therefore, that there were, throughout the whole transaction, all those evidences of fraud and conspiracy which were to be looked for, on the assumption that the whole scope and effects of Rochford's efforts from first to last, had been to obtain possession of Devine's property. The will, for instance, had either been concocted as a mere precautionary measure, in case the alleged conveyance of 1827 should turn out a failure, or had been prepared to guard against and to overrule any will which old Devine might have made before Rochford came to reside with him. This will, besides the extraordinary firmness of the signature, purporting to be that of Devine, contained evidence of fraud upon the face of it, in the terms wherein the conveyance of 1827 was alluded to, and the frequent allusion to Rochford, his assigned servant, as his beloved friend and executor. The disparaging allusions to the lessor of the plaintiff, in reference to his alleged attempts to influence the witnesses, were altogether baseless, as he did no more than had been done by the attorneys on the other side, or than was done legitimately and fairly by the parties in any cause, namely, communicated with the witnesses in order to ascertain what evidence they were able to give. The title of the defendants was one of the most extraordinary that was ever set up to a large property of this description. If, in England, a conveyance of this kind was pretended to have been made to a servant, who for some minor offence had been sentenced to the hulks, no Jury would be found who would give effect to such an instrument, and the fact of their living in a different country afforded no reason why they should come to a different conclusion, more especially as the situation of convicts in the position of Rochford, was far more degraded and more dependent upon the will of his master. He had no doubt that there was sufficient evidence before the Jury to find Rochford guilty of forgery, but the difference between a civil case and a criminal case should never be lost sight of. In the latter, where there was a doubt, the prisoner must derive the benefit of it; but in civil cases the balance of testimony alone had to be determined upon, and the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of this doubt, if there was one. The defendants were not entitled to any peculiar sympathy, for their loss arose solely from their own negligence as from their willingness to risk a loss for the prospect of a corresponding gain. The title, it was clear, had long been notoriously doubtful, and even if this were not the case, the slightest enquiry would have enabled them to ascertain the nature of the conveyance to Rochford, and the civil disability of the latter. A more important case than this never came before a jury. It was one which would be not only recorded in the history of the country, but would be analysed and commented upon out of doors. He had no doubt whatever that the Jurors would come to the final consideration of their decision with a determination to render strict justice.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL concluded his speech at twenty minutes to eight P.M., having spoken for upwards of six hours. The speech of Mr. Foster occupied upwards of two hours and a half. Towards the termination of his speech the Attorney-General expressed a doubt of his own ability, from want of practice at Nisi Prius, to contend satisfactorily for the interests of his client against such an array of talent as was levelled against him. After the learned gentleman had sat down, however, the Chief Justice remarked, that these self-deprecatory and apologetic remarks were totally uncalled for, as no better or more able speech had ever been delivered by any member of the bar in any Court of Justice than the reply of the Attorney-General on this occasion.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN told the Jury that the lessor of the plaintiff claimed, as nephew of old Nicholas Devine, and he must recover, if at all, upon the strength of his own title. If, therefore, the Jury should be of opinion that the claimant had not made out his title, their verdicts must be for the defendants, without further enquiry. There were four points for the Jury to consider with reference to the plaintiff's case. First, were the lands in dispute claimed by plaintiff under the grants of 1794 and 1799? Secondly, did the Jury believe that these grants related to and described these lands? Thirdly, was Nicholas Devine shown to have been in possession of this property independently of the grants? And, fourthly, was John Devine, the present claimant, shown to be the heir-at-law of Nicholas? Supposing the three first points to be determined in the affirmative, there could be little or no question that the heirship of John Devine was established, but for the purposes of the argument which would probably take place before the full court with reference to the matter, as well as for the saving of further litigation and expense, he would request the jury to give a separate answer upon each point. If all the four points already named were determined in the affirmative, the plaintiff's case would be made out. They must next come to a determination upon the case set up by the defendants, which was a title through Bernard Rochford by a conveyance to the latter from Devine in 1827. Upon this, therefore, there would be two further points raised for the determination of the jury. First, was this conveyance really executed by Nicholas Devine? And, secondly, if he so executed it, did he at the time know what he was about? It had been said that the case was one of great importance, and it doubtless was so in several points of view—as to the character of the parties involved, as to the value of the property in question, and as to the general and peculiar features of the case. He would not go so far as to allege that perjury must necessarily have been committed by any witness or set of witnesses, but he must say that there had been such an amount of inconsistency, contradiction, and strangeness, that it was scarcely possible by any means to reconcile the testimony of the one set with that of the other. It would be adviseable that the Jury would carry back their minds to the period of these transactions, viewing the state of affairs, and of general feeling in the colony, as well as the relative position of the parties. There was some evidence from which they might form an opinion as to the feelings and opinions of Devine himself, and might judge as to the probabilities of his taking the course which he was said to have taken by the defendants. The case of the plaintiff involved a distinct charge, not of a conspiracy properly so called, but of a series of accomplished villanies on the part of Rochford, who was said to have forged the signature of Devine to a number of documents; and not the signature of Devine only, but of three other persons. Proofs of a distinct fraud of this nature were necessary, for if Rochford by any amount of mere importunity had succeeded in prevailing upon old Devine to cast off his own relatives in order to leave him (Rochford) his property; this proceeding, however indelicate and mean it might be—however hateful it might be to all men of right minds—would nevertheless be no absolute fraud in the eyes of the law. The question of forgery or no forgery was one for the sole determination of the Jury, but it was impossible to shut out from consideration the fact, if Rochford had really resorted to forgery as a means of acquiring this property he had adopted a series of contrivances, the most bungling, the most unnecessarily cumbrous, and the most likely to ensure detection, of any that could have been hit upon. In judging of the character of different writings with a view to the determination whether they were genuine or not, his own professional experience had taught him that it was not safe to rely upon the formation of particulars letters, but upon the general characteristics of the hand, as slight alterations were frequently caused by a difference in the temperament of the writer, by the good or bad quality of the pen, or by other similar circumstances. The jury had all the documents before them, and by comparing the different writings, would probably be able to arrive at a correct conclusion. The learned Chief Justice then proceeded to lay before the jury a brief but distinct analysis of the evidence, offering to read over his notes of any portion of this evidence, but abstaining from offering any comments upon the relative weight and value of the various statements.

The jury retired at twenty minutes to eleven P.M.

After the lapse of an hour the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants upon both demises; at the same time answering in the affirmative all the questions left to them for answer by his Honor.

The CHIEF JUSTICE certified for a special Jury.

Court adjourned *sine die* at a quarter before twelve.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of Samuel Alexander, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of William Blaxland, an adjourned special meeting, for examination, at noon.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

In the estate of George Fleming, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPTS OF GOLD FROM THE SOUTHERN DIGGINGS.

THE following is the list of consignees and quantities of the gold brought down yesterday to the Colonial Treasury by the southern escort:—

	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
From Major's Creek	1,257	3	20
Braidwood	587	10	0
Araluen	510	10	18
Mungarlow	38	11	12
	2,393	16	2

The gold brought down by the southern and western mails were as follows:—

	Oz.	dwts.	grs.
From Braidwood	156	0	0
Queanbeyan	43	0	0
Mudgee	20	0	0
Bathurst	15	0	0
	234	0	0

Total received by escort and mails, 2627 ounces, 16 dwts., 2 grs.

List of consignees by escort:—

	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
FROM MAJOR'S CREEK.			
Jane Flower	12	13	0
Sheppard and Alger	24	7	0
George Jarvis	9	13	0
Samuel Crawford	8	14	0
Geo. Gibson (Mrs.)	9	15	0
John Cramer	20	14	0
John Harris	28	19	0
H. S. Smith	52	17	0
Benjamin and Moses	35	5	20
Colonial Treasurer	3	1	0
Henry Baker	16	19	0
Thomas Donovan	21	0	0
John Tidge	26	18	0
Philip Hart	123	1	0
W. Newton (Mrs.)	15	5	0
Joseph Bennett (Mrs.)	13	18	0
A. T. Holroyd	24	15	0
Bank New South Wales	107	14	0
Sheppard and Alger	15	15	0
D. Cooper, jun.	284	16	0
Allan M'Gaa	48	0	0
J. G. Cohen	35	19	0
D. Cooper, jun.	15	17	0
E. H. Statham	100	0	0
Ditto	70	16	0
Crawley and Smith	130	12	0
	1,257	3	20
BRAIDWOOD.			
Philip Hart	564	10	0
S. Fraser (Mrs.)	23	0	0
	587	10	0
ARALUEN.			
Aspinwall and Chalder	134	11	0
Anne Kirby	17	9	0
Catherine O'Neale	17	9	0
Mary Lucking	17	10	0
Mary Heffernan	17	6	0
James Neve	28	19	0
Aspinwall and Chalder	219	16	0
William Mercer	11	0	0
George Cope	19	5	0
Anne Green	12	0	0
Colonial Treasurer	5	3	0
Henry Clarke	10	2	0
	510	10	18
MUNGARLOW.			
Benjamin and Moses	18	11	12
J. Curtis	20	0	0
	38	11	12

CAPTAIN FURLONG. — Intelligence of the death of Captain Furlong reached Sydney yesterday. He had recently been appointed a Receiver of Royalties at the Quartz Crushing established on the Louisa, and was residing in that neighbourhood. On Friday morning last, his son, who was residing with him, went into his room, and found him lying insensible, apparently in a fit. He slightly rallied afterwards, but expired in two or three hours. He has left a widow and family, with but very slight means for their support.

CHRIST CHURCH MEETING.

WE have been requested to publish the following extended and corrected report of Sir Alfred Stephen's speech.

The first Resolution had been moved and seconded, and the Chairman was about to put it to the meeting, when Sir Alfred Stephen entered the room. After some preliminary remarks as to the lateness of his attendance, which was owing to the sitting of the Court, he said, up to within the last half hour, and apologising for the want of due preparation for the occasion, a misfortune which was attributable to a similar cause, His Honor said that it was a great gratification to him that he had been enabled to meet his fellow-parishioners, to discuss with them the deeply interesting and most important subject which had called them together that evening. He could conceive none more interesting to themselves as Churchmen, or more important to the Church generally in this colony. (Sir Alfred begged that the Resolution might be again read; and then proceeded.) The Resolution, in its present shape, he would at once observe, did not meet his concurrence. The circumstances, affecting his own apppearance there that evening, to which he had adverted, prevented his being at that moment prepared with any amendment; but he would frankly and fully explain his views, and perhaps at the close of his address he might be able to frame one, to be submitted to the meeting. It was impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact, that there was—and long had been—a wide spread and general apathy among Churchmen; and it was of the last importance to ascertain, if we could, the causes of this state of things. Now one cause, he did not doubt, in fact it could not be denied, was an indifference to religion and religious matters generally. A second cause was, however painful it might be to make the acknowledgment, an intense and engrossing selfishness; which made men forget, that station and wealth had each its responsibilities, and led them to think (or act as if they thought) that taking an interest in the affairs of the Church, to which they belong, was really not their duty. But there was a third cause, as powerful as either of the others, if not more so; for all men were not careless or negligent, and very many were neither indifferent nor selfish. The cause he now spoke of was, the knowledge that interference by the laity in Church matters was not provided for; that their assistance, except perhaps in the disposal of Church funds, was a privilege not possessed by them; and that, if at any time there were things of which the laity disapproved, there was no constitutional mode in which that feeling might be expressed. Now, however, he rejoiced to say, this excuse for inactivity would be removed; and the Bishops themselves had suggested the movement, so happily commenced throughout this Diocese. Henceforth, it would be — as he would have it—not merely the privilege, but the duty, of every Churchman, to co-operate with the Clergy; to meet them as brethren, and consult on all matters affecting their common welfare. Hitherto, everything had been left to the Bishop, and the Clergy; and few laymen, therefore, felt disposed to interfere. The respect due to those set over them in the Church, and the clear duty of the laity not to seek authority in matters spiritual, would prevent any unseemly attempt by the latter to lessen the veneration, which was due to their Ecclesiastical superiors. But there would be a co-operation, a feeling of unity, a sense of combined responsibility and action, which would knit Pastors and People together, as one body. And if it were supposed that the powers thus to be given, might even be exercised to control the Clergy, in matters where at present the Bishop alone had a voice, he (Sir Alfred Stephen) would avow the opinion, with all respect—indeed with feelings of the deepest respect, he might say affection—that occasions might exist, in which it would be for the good of the Church, that there should be such a controlling power. The indirect mode of effecting this, which the assembling together of the entire body of the Church, with the privilege and the duty of consulting on her true interests, would present to the laity, (acting not alone, but in concert with the Clergy themselves,) a fitting opportunity for its exercise. A remonstrance, a vote, the expression of an opinion, in such an assembly, would accomplish all that could reasonably be desired. Now, there was no such authorised safety valve. Isolated opinions might be expressed, but they had no stamp of authority. They seemed only as indications of discontent. He repeated, then, that he regarded this movement, as one of the deepest—the most vital—interest. It was one from which, if carried out to its legitimate result, he anticipated the greatest amount of good. The entire Church, by which he meant the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, (the last being as essentially a portion as either of the former,) would be one compact and united deliberative and acting body, on every question, ecclesiastical or merely economical, which could interest all or any portion of it; and the assent of each Order would be necessary, to give effect to any measure proposed. The laity would thus assume their proper, their true position; and they would repay the concession of the privilege, by affectionate co-operation and zealous support. This, he maintained, was the legitimate result of the movement. An equal participation in the ordering of Church affairs, things spiritual of course always excepted. This, however, was (in his humble opinion) not secured by the Resolution before them. It certainly was not the result, which was contemplated by the Bishops taking their views, as he found them disclosed in the paper annexed to the petition. It was as plain as language could make any thing, that the suggested "Convention" was to manage *temporalities* only. The "Synod" was to manage all other ecclesiastical matters. Such a proposition, he had no hesitation in saying, was not likely to be acceptable. It would not, he was sure, be in fact accepted, by any but a very small section of the laity of this Colony. The Synod, it is to be observed, will consist of the Bishop and Clergy only. The Convention will be composed exclusively of Laymen. Our own Bishop, he perceived by a recent correspondence, took a more liberal view of the proposition. But, if this meeting in fact sought for the laity a participation in all matters, and desired a free, open, and cordial discussion, between the Clergy and the Laity, in reference to them, why did not the Resolution plainly say so? What were the "affairs of the Church" over which the Laity were to have a voice? If mutual aid and mutual counsel were sought, why should not the deliberation be always jointly conducted? Above all, what was the use or meaning of a distinct name, for the two bodies respectively? He (Sir Alfred Stephen) desired to see an intimate union between the Orders; and, therefore, that both should debate in one and the same body, having one joint name. Here, however, were elements of separation. He objected strongly to any Synod, as distinct from a Convention. He did not fully know, what were the powers of a Synod; and still less, what might be the powers claimed for it. There could be no occasion for more than one body; and he much preferred the name of "Convention" for it. But the name was of less moment, than the thing; and what he contended for was, one body—not the institution of two bodies. That the two Orders should *vote* separately, after debating jointly, was desirable. Either of the two Orders might, otherwise, be overpowered by the other. But he foresaw many difficulties, if there were to be two *Houses*. The Clergy would then be separated from their flocks, and mutual counsel or support would be at an end. The example of the Church, he thought, in the United States, might here be safely followed. He was not accustomed to admire American institutions; but he had carefully read, in a view to this discussion, the Constitution and Canons of that Church, and he must say that he thought them admirable. In each Diocese there was a Convention; consisting (as he proposed for this) of one House only. The Bishop was its president, of course; and the Clergy and Laity were, jointly, its other members. They always deliberated together; but, whenever a certain number of votes was required, they voted by Orders, (and amongst the laity) by congregations—not by individual voices. He had prepared a short account, on this subject, taken from the Journal of the Convention of the Diocese of Western New York; which, with the permission of the meeting, he would read to them. (His Honor here read the paper;) Besides these Diocesan Conventions, there was in America a "General Convention;" having a somewhat different constitution, and more extensive powers. They had power, for instance, to alter the Ritual and Liturgy; and even the 39 Articles. These Conventions consisted of two Houses; deliberating and voting separately, but acting always jointly only. With the Institution of General Conventions, however, we had at present no concern. Yet at some future period, he thought that all the Australasian Colonies might find it desirable to have the benefit of such a Constitution. It was not, that he (Sir Alfred Stephen) desired to attempt alterations, in either the Articles or the Prayer Book. But if, at any time hereafter, any such alterations should be thought desirable, such a Convention would properly exercise such a power. The Articles of the Church, he conceived, were never likely to undergo an alteration. It had, however, been proposed to reduce the number of them; so as to open a wider door, for admission within the pale of the Church. It had been proposed, also, to shorten some of the services of the Church; and, in one or two other particulars, alter the Liturgy or Rubrics. These were all subjects, which some future General Convention might have occasion to discuss. There were others, of deep importance, on which the Diocesan Convention might advantageously legislate; and the power to do so should be given to it. He would instance the case, which unhappily had more than once arisen in these Colonies, of offences attributed to Clergymen. It was scarcely credible, that cases of that kind should have been so inadequately provided for. On the Convention would appropriately devolve the duty, of providing fully for them; as well as for many other matters, on which (owing to our anomalous position as a Colonial Church, and yet a portion of the Church of England,) we have up to this moment been left, either without law, or with law in so imperfect and undefined a state, that our Bishops and Clergy alike have hitherto been obliged to grope their way, as best they might, in the dark.—His Honor concluded, by writing at the table the amendment, which appeared in our paper of Saturday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Malaga Raisins, Woollashing, Salt Fish, Rattans, Cheese, a Gravely Stove, Four-post Bedstead, and Sundries.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT. — At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lamps, Chandeliers, Circular Glass Shades.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, Ironmongery, Shoe Thread, damaged Grindery, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. BURT.—At the Cattle Market Yard, at 11 o'clock, young Horses.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Cutlery, Nails, Brab and Solar Hats, Colt's Revolvers.

Mr. C. MARTYN.—At the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, Horses.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Segenhoe Estates, on the Rivers Hunter and Page, with the Mansion, Out-offices, Buildings, Improvements, &c., also, 7346 Lockyersleigh Sheep.

MR. A. MOORE. — At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Books, Watches, Apparel, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Canary Birds, Window Glass, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Fancy Cigar Holders, Bohemian Earthenware, Steel Beads and Purse Furniture, Fancy Articles.

MR. T HURLEY.—At the Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Three-bushel Bags, Blankets, Moleskin Trousers, Print Dresses, Brab Hats, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Account Books, Decanters, Sugar Basins, Chambers and Jugs, and Sundries.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The sittings of this Court in its extended jurisdiction will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The cases disposed of yesterday were not of the slightest public interest.

EXPORT OF GOLD.—In the list of consignors of gold ex St. George, we, yesterday, inserted W. Lamb and Co., in place of W. Lamb, jun.

THE STOLEN NUGGETT.—A man was taken into custody on Saturday night by Inspector Singleton, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. Dickson's nuggett (the subject of proceedings at the Sydney Police Office on Saturday) at Mudgee, on the 4th February. Sufficient evidence was yesterday taken by the Police Magistrate to warrant the prisoner's detention until Mr. Dickson (who left town for Mudgee on Saturday) can have an opportunity of giving evidence in the case, and the prisoner was remanded for eight days, but admitted to bail for his appearance.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—It will be in the remembrance of our readers that about two months since the body of a female (at first supposed to be a Miss M'Elroy) was found in the water at the Balmain side of the harbour, under circumstances which gave rise to a suspicion that she had been murdered. At the adjourned inquest held upon the body there was no evidence even as to the identity of the body, much less as to the means by which or the circumstances under which the female had lost her life. Subsequent enquiries made by the police appear to have established it as a fact that the body in question was that of Jane Champion or Ayerst. Two persons (a male and a female) were on Sunday last apprehended by Inspector Singleton on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of the deceased, and yesterday an examination into the grounds of suspicion against the accused was held, in the private room, by the Superintendent of Police, which resulted in the discharge of both parties from custody.

HORSE-STEALING.—On Saturday night last, or early on Sunday morning, a dark grey horse, valued at about £9, was stolen from the stables of Mr. Richardson, of George-street South.

ESCAPE FROM COCKATOO.—The man Thompson, who some time ago was convicted of an extensive robbery of plate, &c., from his employer, Mr. Hickey, of Birch Grove, and was sentenced to a lengthened period of hard labour on the public works of the colony, yesterday effected his escape—the second since his conviction—from Cockatoo Island. Mr. M'Lerie has offered a reward for his apprehension, which, as Thompson is well known to the police, there is every reason to hope will be soon claimed.

Purkis and Lambert request public attention to their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, of an elegant assortment of table lamps, &c., with ground glass shades, also circular glass shades, assorted sizes.—Communicated.

TO FURNITURE BROKERS.—The attention of private families and furniture brokers is requested to the sale of a small lot of furniture and iron bedsteads, by Mr. George A. Lloyd, at the City Mart, this morning, at eleven o'clock.—Communicated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

BRAIDWOOD.

TUESDAY, March 30, will always be regarded as a day to be signalized and remembered as that on which his Excellency the Governor-General, as the representative of our illustrious Sovereign, for the first time visited the Australian Gold Fields. In recording the particulars, we are happy to announce that nothing occurred to mar the pleasure or interest of the day. All passed off as well as could have been desired. His Excellency, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Hon. the Speaker, and Mr. Hardy, the Chief Commissioner for the Gold Districts, arrived on Major's Creek about 12 o'clock, and were received by Mr. King and the Assistant Commissioners. Mr. Powell, as the representative of the diggers, then read an address, to which his Excellency was pleased to return a suitable reply. Correct copies of these shall be forwarded by the next post. The party then proceeded down the creek, and minutely watched with great interest the ceremonies of rocking the cradle, washing out the gold, &c., and having surveyed this busy scene, returned to partake of a cold collation which had been provided in a large tent erected for the occasion. The arrangements were admirable, and reflect the highest credit on Mr. Badgery, on whom the duty devolved. The tables were well filled with substantial joints, and poultry, &c., ornamented with flowers very tastefully set out, and two valuable silver cups, the trophies of Mr. Badgery's sporting victories, were not the least interesting objects. And then, to complete the attractions, we were favoured with the company of the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart and a numerous assemblage of ladies. The Hon. the Speaker occupied the chair, having on his right Mrs. Stewart, Mr. King, &c.; and on his left, Mr. Badgery, the proprietor of the ground, the Rev. Mr. Allworth, the clergyman appointed to the diggings, Hon. Captain Keith Stewart, &c. His Excellency and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary took the seats at the middle of the table. Mr. Powell acted as Vice-President, croupier is, I believe, the proper term. Lunch being disposed of, the Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, and of Prince Albert and the Royal Family, both of which toasts were received with full honours, and real loyal feeling. Then followed the toast of the day, the health of our distinguished guest the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In proposing this toast, the SPEAKER stated it was not his intention, nor would it be seemly, to enter upon any topics of a merely political nature. He would refer only to the important discoveries with which the company before him were more immediately connected. Twelve months had not elapsed since we were startled by the announcement of immense gold treasures in this colony. The announcement came upon us in a manner to induce surprise, misgivings, and glowing anticipations. For himself, he confessed he experienced mingled feelings of hope and despair. Despair, lest other interests should be neglected, lest the irregular habits induced by this strange and new occupation should bring such a shock to the social system, as to revive the horrors of California among us. It was an event in the world's history. In Australia alone had gold mines been laid open which had never been dreamed of before, and which the present diggers had to work for the first time. I did, however, (said the Speaker), indulge in some golden dreams. I did look forward to rich argosies leaving our shores. I did anticipate the elevation of this dependency to the importance of a nation. I imagined that thus would be introduced into our colony all the stimulant and encouragement to art, &c. At any rate, I am bound to acknowledge that the dark side of the picture has not been realized. (Loud applause.) We have had no disorder, the diggers have been an example of decorum and obedience to the laws. (Applause). No higher testimony to the good state of feeling in our colony than the history of gold-digging in Australia. And must not that be mainly owing to the wisdom of those regulations issued by the Executive? (Cheers.) His Excellency and his responsible advisers must surely find in this fact a full reward. One remark only of a general nature he would add. His Excellency having been first appointed by his sovereign to rule over her West India possessions, had been raised to the important post of Governor of this colony, and lately, as a still further testimony of the approbation of his Royal Mistress, had obtained the high appointment of Governor-General of the Australian Continent. And is not the wisdom of this appointment ratified by the opinion of every right-minded man over the whole extent of the vast area of country over which His Excellency is called to preside? (Enthusiastic cheers—which were again and again renewed).

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in rising to return thanks, was warmed greeted. If, said His Excellency, I do not respond in terms so eloquently as those which the Honorable the Speaker has employed, it is not because I am not fully sensible of the high honour you have done me, and the kind manner in which you have welcomed me. One thing only which I wish to say, I feel proud of presiding over a people, who in a period of great excitement displayed so much good feeling and decorum, (Loud cheers.) If, further observed His Excellency with emphasis, the regulations which have been issued have deserved and received public approval, there is the man (pointing to the Colonial Secretary) to whom we are indebted for all. (Enthusiastic cheers). Having again returned thanks for the honour done him, His Excellency resumed his seat amid renewed cheers. His Excellency soon rose again, and proposed as a toast, "The Gold-diggers of the Araluen." A very general call was now made for Captain Stewart, but the gallant captain, although a digger, excused himself on the ground that it would look too much like a family compact, a remark which was received with roars of laughter.

Mr. HENRY MANNING returned thanks for the diggers, observing, that the best proof the Government regulations had been generally acceptable, was in the tranquillity that prevailed, and which he felt assured would still continue.

In rising to propose the next toast, the SPEAKER wished he were a poet, or were endowed with eloquence sufficient to do full justice to the theme. Failing that, he could have wished the honorable member for Durham were present to bring his eloquence and poetry to bear on the subject. It was somewhat incongruous in him (the Speaker) as an old bachelor, to propose the health of the ladies, he hoped, however, it would be his last appearance in that capacity. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The toast, "The Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, and the Ladies of the Colony," was right gallantly responded to, and now there was one universal call for Mr. Mackellar, who after a little hesitation (occasioned, as he said, by a disposition to wait for some of the dashing diggers, and spicy Commissioners to respond to the toast), returned thanks for the ladies, in one of those little clever and witty speeches which are just suited to the occasion, and give Mr. M. an undisputed right to be the ladies' champion till further notice.

The next toast was, "The Hon. the Colonial Secretary," in proposing which, the SPEAKER paid a high eulogium to the integrity, assiduity, and ability, of that distinguished public officer. The cheers were again and again renewed, and had scarcely died away before they afresh burst forth on Mr. Thomson's rising to return thanks. He replied in brief, but appropriate terms; his aim had always been to perform his duty to his Sovereign and the public, and to find that his labours had been appreciated and approved was his full requittal. The honorable gentleman sat down amid the warmest expressions of approval.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL proposed "The health of the President, Vice-President, and Stewards;" responded to by Dr. Nicholson.

The VICE-PRESIDENT gave, "The Commissioners;" responded to by Mr. Hardy.

Mr. SLATTERIE proposed, "The Agricultural, Pastoral, and Commercial Interests of the Colony."

The Governor and the ladies then retired, and Mr. Badgery having acknowledged the last toast, the company generally dispersed. About sixty persons sat down to table. One omission only we and some others observed with pain, and I now record with regret. Though two clergymen were present of different religious denominations, there was no reference to their important influence on the moral state of the diggers, nor was even their presence recognised by the form of grace before or after the lunch. It was only an inadvertance, and as such we mention it. It was a thing to be regretted. Many reflections suggest themselves on a review of the day's proceeding. It was a cause of mutual congratulation, as one of the speakers observed, that His Excellency could safely venture to come in the midst of the gold field, and that the gold diggers neither afraid nor ashamed to meet their Ruler. Nor must we forbear to notice the very graceful compliment paid by His Excellency the Governor to the efficient service rendered to the Executive by the Colonial Secretary. This was as honourable to him from whom it emanated, as to him to whom the praise was awarded. The cordial reception which that honorable gentleman met with must have been highly grateful to his feelings. And last, but not least, with our worthy president—forgive us if we call the attention of our fair readers to his naive announcement that he hopes not to be a bachelor long? May we soon hope to hear of a marriage in high life? On so tender a subject, however, we must not enlarge. To-day (Wednesday) His Excellency visits Bell's Creek, and will be the guest of Captain Coghill for the night. On Thursday the party visit the Little River, and on Friday, after an address has been presented in Braidwood, they start for Sydney.

LIVERPOOL.

AT a meeting of the pewholders and sitters of St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, 3rd instant, Rev. James Walker, M.A., in the chair. The following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:—

1. That any synod, which shall be legally constituted in this diocese, ought to admit the laity as a component part of the same, to sit and vote on all questions therein discussed. Because the laity have not only a natural but a Scriptural right, as set forth in the 19th, 20th, and 34th Articles of the Church of England, to consult and vote, not merely respecting temporalities, but in all decisions of the Church affecting "rights or ceremonies and questions of faith." And that this meeting will not sanction or sign any petition which does not clearly and definitively express these principles of equality of rights, which we consider the proposed petition *does not*.

2. That this meeting, in agreeing as above to the formation of synods, is of opinion that the clergy ought not subscribe to the declaration to be submitted on the 14th instant. If signed by the majority they will not consider themselves bound to accept it as "the basis of all future proceedings."

3. That this meeting having full confidence in the Rev. James Walker, M.A., the Incumbent of the parish, do hereby request that gentleman to represent their interest and opinions, as expressed by their resolutions, upon the question proposed for deliberation at the meeting of the clergy of the diocese upon the 14th instant.

The thanks of the meeting were voted unanimously to the Rev. Chairman.

Besides these resolutions, minutes of instruction were agreed upon for the guidance of the Chairman on the 14th instant, and it seemed to be the opinion, that by the adoption of a recent Act of the Imperial Parliament, the necessity of petition would be done away with. The questions for discussion in conference may be thus considered—First. The necessity of a change in our ecclesiastical constitution; secondly. The legal bearing of the question; thirdly, The ecclesiastical view of it; fourthly. The form of constitution most desirable, and the best means of attaining the same.

DIED,

On the 5th instant, in the sixty second year of her age, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Paine, Phillip-street

TO MINERS.

IF you want good Tools, go to Gravely's, 320, Pitt-street, where you can get them home made and of warmated quality.

And also purchase
Steel Californian Shovels
Gold Scales and Troy Weights
and every article for a miner's outfit.

Those starting for Mount Alexander will do well to lay in a good stock of tools in Sydney. 7659

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

WHO is the man in the present day who would voluntarily return to the days of Good Queen Bess?

The excise duty being taken off GLASS, enabled the wonder of the age,

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

to be erected and brought into use for a thousand purposes, before unthought of; amongst its most useful applications has been that to culinary vessels - and it affords

A. GRAVELY

much pleasure to be enabled to announce that he has received the first shipment of Patent Wrought-iron Culinary Utensils, *coated with glass*, consisting of:—
Saucepans and covers
Stewpans and ditto
Maslin Kettles
Pie Dishes
Frying Pans
Omelet Pans
Washhand Basins
which for cleanliness, lightness, and durability cannot be surpassed.

Also,
Home-made Miners' Tools, and every requisite for the Diggings.

Smiths' work in all its branches. Repairs neatly executed.

In addition, at moderate prices—
Papier mâché trays and waiters
Britannia metal teapots and coffee biggins
A four-light lamp
Bronzed tea urns, and kettles and stands
Nursery lamps, with kettles and pans
Wire candle shades, for servants and children
Japanned cash and deed boxes
Copper teakettles
Ivory and other table cutlery
Spoons - iron, metal, and British plate
Patty pans, snuffers and trays
Counter weighing machines
Gold scales and troy weights
Gold dust boxes, for shipment
Iron and tin saucepans, boilers, &c., &c.
Country Storekeepers supplied.
320, Pitt-street.
March 25. 7658

WARLICH'S PATENT WELCH STEAM FUEL.

JUST ARRIVED, per Sir George Seymour, a lot of the above, which, if not disposed of, will be sold by public auction in a few days. Apply to
GEORGE WERE.
Circular Wharf. 7260

TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS.

A PRIME lot of New Zealand Potatoes on sale, by the bag or ton, by the undersigned, at Heard's (late Jaques') Wharf, Sussex-street, near Market-street, and delivered at any Wharf in Sydney.
125 MILES AND LANE.

SCOTCH OATMEAL,
Landing ex Earl of Charlemont.

70 CASKS of the above, warranted the finest sample ever imported.
A. FAIRFAX,
8065 394, George-street.

BALMAIN ESTATE.

THE long-pending suit in CHANCERY, in which this Estate has been involved, having been decided, and an Official Copy of the DECREE of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, confirming the Will of the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, and authorising a sale of the estate, having arrived in the Colony:

The undersigned ATTORNEYS for the Trustees of the Estate, hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any portion of the same.

They further give notice, that a new survey and plan of the Estate, divided into convenient allotments, is in course of preparation, and that when completed a limited number of the allotments will be brought to sale by public auction.
JOHN THACKER,
ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE,
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy

GOLD DUST—WOOL—TALLOW.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, Wool, and Tallow, or will make advances on the same consigned to their agent in London, Robert Campbell, Esq.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, March 10. 689

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned.
8156 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

GOLD DUST
purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.
Bullion Office, down the Gateway. 1258

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7366

GOLD.—The undersigned are prepared to make cash advances on gold dust consigned through them to Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co., in London.
DONALDSON AND CO.,
396, Pitt-street.
Sydney, March 17. 6418

GOLD DUST
purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
8114 Bank Court, King-street.

TO GOLD DIGGERS.

THE undersigned are now receiving Gold for consignment to their friends Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, for which they give a receipt here, and undertake to hand over within the shortest possible period, the nett proceeds of the same, less the Exchange of the day and *London charges only*. The time for Return of Advances will not in all probability exceed nine months.
CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

N.B.—Parties desiring to provide Passages for friends or relations in England by the Eagle Line of Packets from Liverpool, established by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will find this an advantageous mode of remitting. 7041

SYDNEY BULLION OFFICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to give the highest market price for Gold, Foreign Coins, and Private Bills.

Apply to the Sydney Bullion Office, next to Mr. Mort's, opposite the new building for the New South Wales Bank.
1693 JACOB MARKS.

TO LEND upon Mortgage, £800. Apply to ROGERS AND SPAIN, Solicitors, 383, George-street, Sydney. 8196

TO WINE MERCHANTS, MONEY BROKERS, &c.

REQUIRED Cash for a Bill of £150, drawn on parties in England, thirty days after sight, good security and liberal discount will be given. The greater portion can be taken in liquor. Apply post-paid, to W. R. F., at the Harp of Erin, Sussex-street. 8213

WANTED, from 1500 to 2000 Maiden Ewes, to be delivered in Sydney within 14 days from date, and warranted sound. Apply to R. TOWNS, Miller's Point. 807

CEDAR.—20,000 feet of best quality Cedar will be purchased at market rates by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
8227 Queen-street.

COALS.—Wanted to purchase, a cargo of 50 to 80 tons Coals.
A. ASHDOWN,
Manager Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices, 427, George-street. 8120

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Books, linen, clothing, cabin furniture, dressing cases, desks, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, near the Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—A note, addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 7785

WANTED, for a Store, about fifty miles from Sydney, an active intelligent Young Man, as Porter, and to make himself generally useful. Apply, between 9 and 10 A.M., at 220, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 8214

WANTED, in a healthy locality, distant eight to ten miles from Sydney, Board and Lodgings for a Gentleman in impaired health. Address, stating terms and other particulars, to Mr. J. C. HARRISON, at Smith, Campbell, and Co.'s, Macquarie-place. 7637

WANTED, a Nursery Governess. Apply to Mrs. C. A. WILSON, 325, Castlereagh-street. 8189

WANTED, a Milliner. Apply to C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, opposite Flavelle, Brothers, jewellers, George-street.

TO NEEDLEWOMEN. — Constant employment, with good wages, at ROSSITER AND LAZARUS' 5296

WANTED, a Shirt Cutter, one acquainted with cutting other garments by pattern preferred. Apply to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, George-street. 8236

WANTED, a thorough good Draper, must be one accustomed to the wholesale as well as retail department. A young man would be preferred. Address, by letter, prepaid, to Messrs. DAVID COHEN AND COMPANY, Maitland, stating qualifications and references as to character and ability. 8188

TO CARPENTERS. — Wanted, a Master Carpenter, to superintend the erection of a dwelling-house at Canterbury. Good reference required. Apply at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf. 8119

TWO Butchers wanted, for a boiling-down establishment at the Clarence River. To competent persons high wages will be given. Apply to KIRCHNER and Co., Lower George-street. 7736

WANTED, six Blacksmiths and two Engineers. To sober, good workmen, liberal wages will be given. RICHARD DAWSON, 622, Lower George-street. 7982

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, twenty Youths, from 14 to 15 years of age, to apprentice to the sea. Apply to
R. TOWNS.
Miller's Point, February 12. 3561

ESTABLISHED 1844.
THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,

PROVIDES Settlers, Private Families, and the public generally, with every description of Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Educated Persons, and others of good character, male and female, married or single, and obtains employment for the unemployed generally.

All persons out of employment of every class should apply, and particularly FEMALE SERVANTS, who can have a choice of respectable situations, and obtain good wages.

SERVANTS WANTED, Male and Female, married as well as single, of various descriptions.
8218 H. F. BRIMMER.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Australian Club. 7006

WANTED, a Pastry Cook and Confectioner. Also, a Shopwoman. JAMES MITCHELL, confectioner, Market-street West. 8109

WANTED, a Cook. Apply at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place. 7461

WANTED, a steady respectable woman, as a good plain Cook—wages £20. Also, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, Macquarie-street North (first door from Bent-street). 8204

WANTED a respectable lad, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. R., *Herald* Office. 4621

WANTED, a steady, honest couple, for a respectable country inn, to whom good wages will be given. The man required to act as cook and waiter, his wife as laundress and housemaid. Apply to J. FRASER, store next the Patent Slip, Sussex-street. 8184

WANTED, a Gardener. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 3, to Mr. SPENCER, Solicitor, 220, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. [illegible]

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Mr. NASH, Black's Buildings, Castlereagh-street. [illegible]

THE Friends of a Young Person, aged 16, wish to place her in a family where she can teach the young children to read and write, to plain needlework, and make herself generally useful in anything not menial. A letter addressed Z. Y., *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention. [illegible]

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1507876

TO INVALIDS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE undersigned has just received a parcel of Allsopp's Burton Ale, bottled by Friend and Co., of London, which he particularly recommends to his friends and customers, especially to invalids. Price 12s. per dozen, in packages of 4 dozen each.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Old Bank of Australia, George-street.
8241

IF WALTER THOMAS, or his wife, supposed to have come from Adelaide to Auckland, will send their address to the office of this paper, they will hear from their niece Harriett Miller, at present in Sydney. 8187

MR. WILLIAM BOOTH.—The undersigned are desirous to communicate personally with Mr. William Booth, formerly of Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land, in order that they may give information which will prove to his advantage.
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
7440 Church Hill.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of Mr. OWEN HEWITT, who was employed, in the year 1832, in the Surveyor-General's Office, he would hear of something to his advantage, by communicating with the undersigned; or any one who may be able to give account of him shall be rewarded. Mr. HENRY HEATH, at Mr. Fearnley's Produce Stores, Lower George-street. 8231

NOTICE.—The undersigned having completed the construction of their Wharf, are prepared to receive vessels of any tonnage, and of any draught of water, alongside, to heave down if required, and to supply them with fresh water, without starting the casks from the hold.
HORT, BROTHERS,
2195 Papeete, Tahiti.

THE public are hereby informed, that the partnership heretofore existing and carried on under the name and style of WOODS AND MEEHAN, has been this day dissolved.
March 30. 7780

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Woods and Meehan are informed, that in consequence of the dissolution of partnership, their accounts must be balanced up by the 1st day of May. All debts that have been standing over three months will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor for collection on the 15th instant. 8267

TO CAPITALISTS.—The business of the undersigned, carried on for the last six years in connexion with the late Robert Campbell, senior, Esquire, of Bligh-street, having terminated, he is now open to make a similar arrangement, with either a working or a sleeping partner.
F. O'BRIEN.
610, George-street, March 31. 7812

NOTICE.—All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the late Patrick Hill, Esq., R.N., Colonial Surgeon, are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the undersigned forthwith; and all persons indebted thereto are required to pay the amount to the undersigned, whose receipt will be a valid discharge.
By authority of the Executrix and Executor,
E. H. STATHAM.
Parramatta, April 2.
☞ Those friends who have borrowed books, will oblige by returning the same without delay, as the library will be sold on Thursday, 8th instant. 8099

NOTICE.
SHIP ROYAL STUART.—All accounts against the above named ship must be sent, in duplicate, to the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 7th instant.
8108 ABRAM BRIERLEY.

THE undersigned being about to proceed to England, in the ship Tamar, requests that any party having a claim against him will present his account at No. 9, Church Hill, before 3 P.M. this day.
A. STANGER LEATHES.
Sydney, April 5. 8201

£10 REWARD.—Stolen from the residence of the undersigned, a lady's gold horizontal watch, No 3108, maker's name Koffer, Geneve. Also, a gold curb chain, seal, key, and watch-hook. Whoever shall bring the same, or shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offender, shall receive the above reward. Mrs. C. WEAVERS, Junr., Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. 8232

£2 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver safe to the undersigned the under-mentioned horse, or to any one who will give such information as will lead to his recovery:—
A chesnut gelding, switch tail, branded G&T on the near side under the saddle, white on the hind legs, marked by a bullock's horn on the off rump, aged, strayed from Sofala last October, and supposed to have gone to his old run at Bendinine, near Yass.
ALFRED DELVES BROUGHTON.
Police Barracks, Major's Creek, Araluen.
February 26. 4965

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Left her home on the 23rd March last, the wife of the undersigned, who was last seen in the vicinity of Baptist's Gardens. Any person who will give any information as to her whereabout, to her disconsolate children, will receive the above reward; and the public are hereby cautioned from giving her any credit on my account, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts she may contract.
J. BRIERS.
April 5. 8205

DOG LOST.—Lost, on Sunday, a small Spaniel Bitch; colour, white and brown; answers to the name of Fanny. Any person bringing it to Mr. BRINDLEY'S, St. Andrew's Inn, King and Kent streets, will be handsomely rewarded; and any person detaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted. 8186

TO LET, the well-known Steam Packet Hotel, brick built, situated in Stanley-street, South Brisbane, directly opposite the A. S. N. Company's Wharf. This Hotel commands an extensive trade, and is to be let only in consequence of the present proprietor wishing to retire. For particulars apply to F. D. MERCER, South Brisbane. 6209

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Haymarket,
Ten chests green tea, ten half-chests ditto, thirty dozen 3-bushel bags, blankets, moleskin trousers, print dresses, ten dozen brab hats, foolscap and letter paper, account books, decanters, and sugar basins, chambers and jugs in sets, with sundry other goods too numerous to enumerate. 8235

HORSES.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
One pair of bay Carriage Horses, 5 years old, perfectly sound, and quiet in single and double harness; they stand 16 hands high, and are the property of a gentleman having no further use for them.
Also—A light Cab Phaeton, in good condition, with patent axles, &c., with a pair of good useful Carriage Horses, and Harness complete, to be sold in one lot.
Lorna, a thorough-bred bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, broken to carry a lady, and very docile, and
Fifteen other Horses, fit for draft and saddle.
N.B.—To be sold without reserve, the splendid brown Entire Horse by Lofty, stands 16 hands high, with great power, and warranted good in harness. 8252

PRODUCE SALE.
11 Bales Greasy Wool
A few Hides.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 12 o'clock precisely,
11 Bales superior Greasy Wool
A few Hides.
Terms, Cash. 8252

5 TRUNKS SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES.—Just landed.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Trunks superior Boots and Shoes, just landed; consisting of—
Children's coloured shoes, 2 to 6
Ditto enamelled goloshed shoes, 2 to 6
Ditto seal boots, 2 to 6
Ditto patent seal shoes, 2 to 5
Ditto black boots, 2 to 5
Ditto seal boots, 2 to 5
Ditto grey cashmere boots, 2 to 7
Ditto fancy boots, 3 to 8
Terms at sale. 8254

YOUNG HORSES.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yard, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 Useful Young Horses, just arrived from Mudgee, they are all more or less broken to ride, and some to harness, from four to six years old, and in fair working condition.
☞ They will be in the Yards at nine o'clock. 8234

HORSES, CARRIER'S DRAY.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Trumpet, a very useful cob
Kate, a very docile ladies' mare
Several strong journey horses
3 draught horses
30 other ditto
Also,
A very strong carrier's dray
A set cart harness
2 sets second-hand gig ditto. 8263

PONY CHAISE.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A very neat Pony Chaise, London built, with Colling's patent axles.
Terms, cash. 8264

DRAUGHT STALLION.
MR. BURT is instructed to announce that he will sell by auction (without reserve, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The magnificent draught stallion "Duke," a rich dapple chesnut, 7 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high; has immense power and bone; sire, the imported Suffolk Punch "Ajax;" dam, a Cleveland mare.
Duke is a sure foal getter, and his stock are greatly admired in the South Country, and as high as £12 has been given for unbroken colts of his get within the last three months. He will also be warranted to draw 30 cwt. in any part of Sydney.
☞ He will be on view at the Bazaar on Monday, the 9th April.
The known scarcity of Draught Stallions warrants the Auctioneer in calling special attention to this Horse. 7969

ARABIAN STALLION
MR. ARMSTRONG, V.S., is instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at his Veterinary Repository, Hunter-street and Castlereagh-street,
A splendid Arabian Stallion, bay with black points, of the very highest caste. He was selected in Calcutta by a gentleman much interested in stock of this colony, and sent here per Duchess of Northumberland for public competition, more with a view to improve the stock here than for any pecuniary advantage of his own. 8246

CANARY BIRDS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock,
A small lot of choice Canary Birds, amongst which are a few of the "Crowned Birds."
Terms, cash. 8261

ASSORTED WINDOW GLASS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock,
72 Boxes well-assorted Crown and Sheet Window Glass.
Terms at sale. 8260

TO TOBACCONISTS, TOYMEN, &c.
Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Match Boxes, Fancy Cigar Holders, Bohemian Earthenware, Steel Beads and Purse Furniture, and Fancy Articles.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases, containing—
Snuff boxes, various
Cigar cases, ditto
Match boxes
Patent vesta boxes
Fancy cigar holders
Vesta matches
German cigar lights
Bohemian earthenware
Steel beads and Purse furniture
Berlin wool
Ladies' companions, and
Various fancy articles.
Terms at sale. 8262

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Unicorn, ——, master, from London.
DAMAGED BOOKS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock,
H in diamond, one Case, containing—
67 Volumes illustrated and other works—more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash. 8258

FOUR CASES NEW BOOKS, PRINTING, Wrapping Paper, Coloured Prints, Stationery, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
Four cases New and Illustrated Books, consisting of—
Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial Works; also, Novels, Tales, Romances, Voyages, &c.
Double and single Demy Printing Paper
Royal Hand and Bag Cap Wrapping Paper
Coloured and plain Engravings
Mill Boards, Drawing Books
Wafers, Sealing Wax, Pencils, Colours
Drawing Boards, Slates, Pencils, &c.
Terms at sale. 8257

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CABINET PIANOFORTE, and other Effects.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Forest Lodge, Glebe, the late residence of A. C. Brown, Esq., on THURSDAY, April 8th, at eleven o'clock, Sundry Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of—
Telescope dining table, hair-seated sofa, sideboard, loo table
Cane seated chairs, hall table, chiffonier
Trafalgar chairs, damask seats; card tables
Handsome large chimney glass
Superior toned Cabinet Pianoforte, by Cadby, 6¾ octaves, &c.
Tapestry, carpet, fenders and fire-irons
Paintings, engravings, glass and China
Iron bedsteads, sofas, chest drawers
Wardrobe, washstands, and furniture
Toilet tables and glasses, towel horses
Kitchen utensils and furniture
Garden implements, wheelbarrow, and various other effects.
Terms, cash. 8259

TUESDAY, 6th April.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
An Invoice of Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., consisting of—
Lacquered stands, with 10 inch solar heads
Ditto ditto patent Victoria heads
Ditto ditto ditto, ruby cut
Ditto ditto solar heads
Bronze ditto, with patent Victoria heads
Candle and gas chandeliers, &c.
☞ The shades have been fitted to the above, and will be on view the morning of sale.
Terms at sale. 8060

THIS DAY.
CIRCULAR GLASS SHADES.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Case containing Circular Glass Shades, from 2 to 12 inches, for show glasses or ornaments.
Terms, Cash. 8228

WEDNESDAY, April 7.
JAVA SUGAR.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
70 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.
Terms—Cash. 8145

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, and CROCKERY, &c., &c.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned Furniture, &c., &c., consisting of—
Chiffoniers, handsomely carved
Loo and dining tables
1 Sideboard, and Brussels carpet
1 Lounge, covered in damask, and balloon-back chairs
2 Iron bedsteads, with mattresses
Bedroom chairs, washstands
Dinner, tea, breakfast, and dessert services
Cut wine glasses, tumblers, decanters
Together with the usual assortment of sundries for housekeeping.
Terms, cash. 8256

GRAVELY, AND BEDSTEAD.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6th, 1852, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A Gravely stove,
Four post bedstead.
Terms at sale. 8163

ONE PACKAGE SUNDRIES, ex Corsair.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Cotton and woollen nightcaps
Boys' cord trousers
Quilting vests, drill coats
Toilinet vests
Three sets gold scales and weights
Six revolvers.
Terms at sale. 8160

WOOL-LASHING, SALT FISH, RATTANS, CHEESE.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock precisely,
21 coils wool-lashing
A quantity of salt fish
156 bundles rattans
1 case cheese.
Terms at sale. 8164

MALAGA RAISINS, IN SMALL CASKS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
500 Casks Malaga Raisins.
Terms at sale. 8161

QUICKSILVER.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, April 8th, 1852, at 11 o'clock,
333lbs. Quicksilver.
Terms at sale. 8220

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR.
To Grocers, Shippers, and Others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 8th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 tons loaf sugar
10 ditto crushed ditto
In lots o suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 8221

WINDOW GLASS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, April 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 Boxes Window Glass, viz.—

48 boxes,		13 x 11
17	"	12 x 10
8	"	14 x 10
28	"	14 x 12
3	"	13 x 19
6	"	11 x 11

Terms at sale. 8223

In consequence of Friday next being GOOD FRIDAY, the sale of AUSTRALIAN GOLD will take place on THURSDAY next, at two o'clock,
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 8th April, at two o'clock precisely,
735 Ounces Gold Dust.
The Gold will be ready for delivery immediately after sale, at half-past two o'clock. 8219

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Unicorn, Hunter, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, April 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Cask, WC in triangle S by side, 820.
5½ dozen Lyndon's C.S. broad axes, much damaged .. } Total weight
6½ dozen ditto ditto, slightly damaged .... } 4 2 0
Cask, 667 a.
3 pair axle arms and boxes, each 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½ inch, slightly damaged
1 box tin plates, IXX, much damaged
397 1 keg, 1 cwt. 5 lbs., BB horse nails, much damaged
409 1 keg, " 7 lbs, ditto
417 1 keg, " 5 lbs., Derby horse nails, W
420 421 2 kegs, " 6 lbs., ditto
431 1 keg, " 8 lbs., ditto
Slightly damaged.
¼ 1 keg, " 5½ lbs., 1¼ inch double shingle nails
243 254 2 kegs, " 10 lbs., 2 inch batten nails
¼ ¼ 2 kegs, " 24 lbs., 3 inch nails
361 1 keg, " 8 lbs., 2 inch hurdle nails
Slightly damaged.
363 1 keg, " 12 lbs., 2½ inch hurdle nails
394 1 keg, " 12 lbs., 2½ inch flooring brads
Much damaged.
381 1 keg, " 12 lbs., 2½ inch flooring brads
367 1 keg, " 10 lbs., 2 inch ditto
Slightly damaged.
Per Thomas King—
113 kegs Ewbank's patent nails
Terms at sale. 8222

SADDLERY, CUTLERY, AND NAILS
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY Tuesday, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
Four Cases very superior Saddlery, consisting of—
Gent's solid flap saddles
Ditto stuffed ditto
Ladies' best ditto
Boys' ditto
Patent enameled calfskins
Jockey and gig whips
Three Cases very superior Cutlery, consisting of—
Ivory-handled knives and forks
Black tip table ditto
Pocket knives, in great variety
Bowie and stag knives
Razors
6 and 7-inch butchers' knives
Carvers and forks
25 kegs nails, 2 to 3½-inch
20 lbs. honeycomb sponge
1 case patent cigar cases.
Terms, cash. 8072

BRAB AND SOLAR HATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
JB & Co.
§ 1-15, 15 Cases brab hats, each 250
16, 1 Ditto hunting ditto, 300
18-22, 5 Ditto solar ditto
23, 1 Ditto ditto, covered with silk.
Terms at sale. 8071

COLTS' REVOLVERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock,
3 Colts' 6 shooters, of the very best description
Terms, cash. 8242

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and Storekeepers.
ALE AND PORTER IN HOGSHEADS AND BOTTLE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
Without Reserve,
40 hogsheads East India pale ale
20 ditto strong ditto
Precisely similar to Bass' and Allsop's strong ale
341 hogsheads double brown stout
100 barrels ditto ditto
795 casks East India pale ale, 3 dozen each
128 ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto
36 ditto strong ditto, 4 ditto
76 ditto double ditto, 4 ditto
22 ditto ditto ditto, 7 ditto, in pints
223 casks double brown stout, 3 dozen
307 ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto
All the bottles are London quarts
TERMS.
Under £100, cash; above £100 and under £200, three months; above £200, three and four months, by approved bills. 8069

WINES AND WHISKEY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at eleven o'clock,
100 quarter casks very fine sherry
45 ditto ditto ditto port
20 ditto ditto Marsala
50 cases champagne, 1 dozen each
100 ditto claret, 1 ditto
20 quarter casks whiskey
Terms at sale. 8070

150 Casks CRUSHED SUGAR.
Now Landing, ex San Francisco.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
150 casks Crushed Sugar, 203½ lbs. each nett.
Terms at sale. 8170

AMERICAN FLOUR, White Herrings, and Pickled Salmon.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
200 Barrels fine American Flour
20 Barrels herrings
20 Half ditto ditto
50 Quarter ditto ditto
5 Tierces Labrador salmon
All in fine order, and now landing ex Gibson Craig.
Terms at sale. 8171

VERY FINE SHERRY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
20 Hogsheads } very fine pale sherry.
20 Quarters }
This batch of Sherry is well worthy of especial notice.
Terms at sale. 8240

RED HERRINGS and NAVY BISCUIT.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
Forty boxes Red Herrings, 6 dozen each
Six tons Navy Biscuit.
Terms at sale. 8241

33,258 FEET DEALS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY next, the 8th April, at 10 o'clock,
2336 DEALS, viz.—

1—9	inch x	3	24 feet	24 feet
25—9	"	3	23	575
52—9	"	3	22	1,144
9 9	"	3	21	189
15 9	"	3	20	300
10—9	"	3	19	190
13—9	"	3	18	234
14—9	"	3	17	238
9—9	"	3	16	144
8—9	"	3	15	120
420—9	"	3	13	5,460
600—7	"	3	14	8,400
1160—9	"	3	14	16,240

2336 Deals, measuring in all .... 33,258 feet.
Terms at sale. 8169

Scotch Twill Shirts, Scarlet Serge Shirts, Blue Guernseys, Lambs' wool Vests, Blankets, and Counterpanes.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned goods, without reserve—
2 bales stout Scotch twill shirts
1 ditto fancy regatta ditto
1 ditto scarlet serge ditto
2 ditto blue Guernsey ditto
1 ditto lambs-wool vests
1 ditto ditto pants
2 ditto 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 super Whitney blankets
2 ditto coloured counterpanes
1 ditto white ditto
1 ditto double-backed blue serge shirts
1 ditto youths' ditto
1 ditto boys' and youths' regattas
1 ditto sou'westers
1 ditto heavy drawers
1 case superfine felt hats
Terms at sale. 8243

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Goods, without any reserve,
6 cases fancy doeskins
2 ditto black ditto
1 ditto ditto cassimeres
4 ditto superfine broadcloths
2 ditto ditto beavers
4 ditto pilot cloths
4 ditto stout drab moleskins
1 ditto stout white ditto
1 ditto stout white cord
2 ditto fancy doeskin shooting coats
2 ditto superfine black paletots
2 ditto ditto black and fancy doe trousers
1 ditto fancy satin vests
1 ditto black beaver coats
1 ditto ditto trousers
The above parcel will be sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale. 3245

PARIS AND FELT HATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases Paris hats
2 ditto superfine felt ditto.
Terms at sale. 8244

BOOKS, WATCHES, WEARING APPAREL, &c.
MR. ALEXANDER MOORE, FOR MR. W. G. MOORE,
WILL sell THIS MORNING, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Jewellery, plated ware, German silver ditto
Two cases of wearing apparel
Fifty pairs blankets
Also,
About 150 volumes of books, among which will be found—Seymour's Sketches, handsomely bound, Wandering Jew. ditto, Gilbert's Wonders of the World, Heath's Book of Beauty, Hogarth's Works, Life of Lord Nelson, Life of Lord Eldon, 3 vols., Russell's Modern Europe, 3 vols., Fashionable Life, 3 vols., Walker's Dictionary and Key, 1849, Dickens' Pictures from Italy, &c., &c.
With a great variety of sundries.
Terms, cash. 8265

IRON BEDSTEADS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases iron bedsteads, &c., comprising portable folding half tester, stump, children's safety cots, children's cribs, &c.
Terms at sale. 8039

IRONMONGERY AND DAMAGED GRINDERY.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Scythes, fireirons, hoes, adzes, axes
Ewebank's patent nails, cast iron fenders
Percussion caps and lot of sundries
Also,
On account of whom it may concern, more or less damaged by sea water, ex Thomas King, Walker, master, from London.
1 cask assorted grindery.
Terms, Cash. 8040

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Two spring seat rosewood couches, damask covered, with 8 chairs to match; hair couch, 8 hair-seated chairs, 6 dining room chairs, 1 large ottoman, 1 loo table, 1 ship sofa, 1 pier glass, 2 oil paintings, 6 framed engravings, excellent carpet, and various other articles.
One superior horse-hair sofa
One large glass candelabra.
Terms, cash. 7869

TO SHOEMAKERS AND GRINDERY SELLERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
20 dozen lbs. patent Shoe Thread, No. 4
30 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale. 8230

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Just Landed. For sale without any reserve.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four Cases New Books, comprising—
Gems of Art, Fletcher's Devotions, Jones' Battle of Waterloo, Chalmers' Life (just out), Southey's Doctor, Chambers' Papers for the People, Selkirk's Ceylon, Irving's Works, College Atlas, Dibdin's Sunday Library, Rollin's History, Belzoni's Travels, Cowper's Poems, Milton, Scott, Crabbe, Coleridge, Goldsmith, Swiss, Robinson Crusoe, Reginald Hastings, Markland, Dalton's Legatee, Armourer's Daughter, Life of Sadleir, Life of Isaac Milner, King's Republic, Auber's India, Castlereagh's Damascus, Holly Wreaths, Light of Friendship, Natural History, Literary World, with numerous other works.
Two cases Bibles and Prayer Books, &c.
One case Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Note Paper, Envelopes, Engravings, and other Stationery.
Terms at sale. 7465

THE SEGENHOE ESTATES,
Situate on the Rivers Hunter and Page, in the Counties of Brisbane and Durham, together with
THE MANSION,
Out-offices, Buildings, and all the numerous Improvements.
By order of the Attorney for the owners, Frederick John Rothery, Esq.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable property situate on the Rivers Hunter and Page, known as the Segenhoe Estates, comprising in all
25,675 ACRES,
of cultivation and pastoral lands, together with the
CAPACIOUS MANSION,
out-offices, buildings of every useful description, garden and orchard, paddocks, and other various improvements, the whole forming one of the most complete estates in the colony!
☞ The Segenhoe Estates are too well known, or, at all events, the particulars of them are too voluminous for a newspaper advertisement, to admit of or require comment, the more especially as parties intending to purchase will obtain their information by personal inspection or their own immediate inquiries.
N. B.—The Deeds may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Terms will be made known on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 7162

7346 "LOCKYERSLEIGH" SHEEP.
For account of whom it may concern.
MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 6th, at 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING SHEEP, viz.:—
Flock No. 1.
698 Ewes, 4 years old
456 Weaners, mixed sexes
1154 More or less.
Flock No. 2.
650 Aged Ewes
497 Weaners, mixed sexes
1147 More or less.
Flock No. 3.
615 Aged Ewes
520 Weaners, mixed sexes
1135 More or less.
Flock No. 4.
647 Aged Ewes
468 Weaners, mixed sexes
1115 More or less.
Flock No. 5.
662 Aged Ewes
528 Weaners, mixed sexes
1190 More or less.
Flock No. 6.
499 3 year old Ewes
354 Weaners, mixed sexes
853
317 RAMS,
Terms at sale, or on application to the Auctioneer. 7463

POSTPONED TO 7TH APRIL.
THREE-YEAR OLD COLTS,
Now at Concord, and will be at the Cattle Market, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when they will be sold by auction,
BY MR. MORT.
☞ The above will be sold to the highest bidder, and are well worthy of attention, as there are some well-bred horses, fit for the Indian market; gig and saddle horses; also, some fit for heavy draught.
They will be on view at the Cattle Market from 8 o'clock in the morning.
Terms—cash. 7163

CLEARANCE SALE.
Wines, Porter, Ale, Bottled Fruits, Mushroom Catsup, Mustard, Pickles, Tea, Oatmeal, Ink, Blacking, Woolpacks, Spades, Nails, Sickles, Glass, &c., &c.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
16 cases Port wine
9 ditto sherry
23 ditto claret
2 ditto hock
1 ditto Bucellas
2 ditto Champagne
16 ditto ginger wine
6 casks bottled porter
2 ditto ditto ale
2 ditto colonial wine
3 cases bottled fruits
1 ditto mushroom catsup
3 ditto mustard
122 ditto pickles, 1 dozen each
2 chests tea
1 cask oatmeal
1 ditto molasses
1 ditto office ink
1 ditto blacking
50 Woolpacks
25 Long-handled spades
3 kegs nails
15 boxes glass, assorted
2 dozen sickles
1 case blue serge shirts
1 ditto solar hats
1 ditto paper, pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8251

GOLD SCALES.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock,
Set superior Gold Scales and Weights.
Terms, cash. 8249

Weekly Produce Sale.
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, AND HIDES.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, April 8, at eleven o'clock,
284 Bales Wool
1947 Sheepskins
314 Hides
104 Casks Tallow.
Terms, cash. 8248

NEAR TO WIDE BAY.
3540 SHEEP.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following lot of Sheep, the property of the late G. N. Street, Esq., now running at the station of A. Trevithwin, Esq., called RAWBELL, Burnett River.
2160 Ewes, of ages (none very old)
300 Maiden Ewes
910 Weaners (August lambs)
1132 Wethers, 15 months to 4 years old
30 Rams
4542 more or less
☞ These are first-class sheep, and well worthy the attention of parties desirous of adding to their flocks in this district. 6052

A FOUR ROOMED COTTAGE.
Situate at the South-west corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place, a Corner Allotment, enjoying a situation highly superior for all business purposes, being in the great thoroughfare from the main portions of the City to the Steamer and other Wharfs.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land situate at the corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place, having a frontage of seventy-five feet to the former and seventy-seven feet to Margaret-place, and upon which is erected
A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.
☞ The value of the above property must render it an object of attraction to capitalists and others, who will please remember that there are few such choice sites for business purposes to be met with at the present time. 7950

21 ACRE FARM,
Being 24 Half-acre Lots, in the Township of Chatham, Manning River, with Cottage, &c.
MR. MORT is instructed by the proprietor to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock.
This land is first-rate rich marsh land, situated near the river bank, where the trading craft come up to. With the exception of about an acre the whole is cleared, and has been under cultivation. The cottage has three rooms, with boarded floors, &c.; and with a little addition might be made into a public house. The position of the land is excellent for a public-house; or a tradesman of any useful handicraft could not fail of doing well upon it.
☞ This land has frontage to Pitt-street, which is the main thoroughfare through the township for the large and increasing trade carried on with the stations and farms in the interior. A public-house, store, and a number of mechanics reside in Chatham township, which promises to be a most flourishing place. 7060

LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
CLYDESDALE ESTATE.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock,
The Lease for a term of years of that well-known ESTATE called "CLYDESDALE," situate on the banks of South Creek, on the Richmond Road, 30 miles from Sydney, 5 from Windsor, and 14 from Parramatta.
The Estate, consisting of 900 acres, is fenced in and divided into securely enclosed paddocks, and has all the conveniences required in a farming establishment; 500 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation.
As a well watered estate it is second to none in the colony; there is an excellent Garden of about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit-trees.
The House (which is nearly surrounded by a stone-flagged verandah 9 feet in width) is brick-built, of two stories, and contains on the ground floor 6 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, wash-house, dairy, and two sleeping rooms for servants, and on the upper floor eleven bedrooms.
The brick out-buildings consist of a six-stalled stable, coach-house, extensive loft over the stable and coach-house, a bake house, and rooms for the residences of several labouring families.
There are also other necessary buildings.
The slab out-buildings consist of two stores, an office, a granary over the stores, garden hut, and other huts, barn, and very extensive sheds for carts, &c.
All the buildings are shingled.
St. Philip's Church is in the midst of the Estate, thereby materially adding to its convenience. To a clergyman intending to keep a school the place would be invaluable.
The furniture and farming stock may, if desired, be taken at a valuation.
☞ For terms and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer; or to Messrs. LAMB, PARBURY, AND Co. 6677

NAILS.
One Hundred and Seventeen Kegs Chisel Points.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
One Hundred and Seventeen Kegs (117) Nails, viz.:—
8 kegs 3½ lbs. 1½ inch wrought nails, chisel points
3 ditto 4 ditto 1½ ditto ditto ditto
2 ditto 7 ditto 2 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 5 ditto 1¼ ditto ditto ditto
8 ditto 7 ditto 1¾ ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto 8 ditto 1¾ ditto ditto ditto
22 ditto 10 ditto 2 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 12 ditto 2¼ ditto ditto ditto
4 ditto 17 ditto 2¾ ditto ditto ditto
27 ditto 25 ditto 3 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 3½ inch ditto ditto ditto
9 ditto 4 inch ditto ditto ditto
3 ditto 4½ inch ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 5 inch ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto 6 inch ditto ditto ditto
117 Kegs.
Terms at sale. 8250

THE "BANANDRA" STATION,
Situate in the Salt Bush country of the Lower Murrumbidgee.
Allowed to be one of the best and largest salt bush runs in that famous fattening district, having ten miles' frontage to the river and an unlimited extent of bush country, well watered by lagoons and creeks.
With which will be sold—
4700 YOUNG SHEEP,
selections from the flocks of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq.
750 HEAD full-grown quiet well-bred CATTLE,
All of which are now fat, the calves out of the herd having been killed for the last two years.
160 Head HORSE STOCK of the very best breed in the colony, fit for draught, gig, or harness.
MR. MORT has received instructions from the proprietor, S. D. Gordon, Esq., (whose business in the City compels him to take this course, being unable to give that personal inspection to the property which he would wish), to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property,
IN ONE LOT.
The Banandra Station is situate between that of John Peters, Esq., and the station of the late Mr. Guise, and within an easy distance of the many respectable resident proprietors on the Murrumbidgee.
Its capabilities are fully equal in all seasons to from
15,000 to 20,000 SHEEP,
being most abundantly watered and luxuriantly grassed.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
are most extensive and complete, and such as are seldom met with upon an up-country station, having been put there without regard to expense.
There is superintendent's cottage, stockmen and shepherds' huts; stockyard, large enough to hold 2000 head, with drafting yards, milk pens, &c.
There are also wheat paddocks, stock-horse paddock, large heifer or breeding paddock, containing some thousands of acres, in a bend of the river; very fine garden, well stocked with vegetables, which grow luxuriantly in this locality; shearing shed, hurdles, &c., and everything necessary to bear out the repute of the station as one of the most complete in the colony.
☞ This concern, in the hands of a competent manager, would yield an immense return for the outlay, as the whole of the run
IS FATTENING COUNTRY.
Terms liberal, may be known, with all further particulars, on application at the Rooms.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY.
Unreserved Sale.
MR. MORT has been instructed by the representatives of the late Mr. W. Hill, Sen., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th April instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A few of the most valuable Freeholds, situate in the
VERY HEART OF THE CITY.
They comprise the following most desirable locations:—
LOT 1.
All that parcel of land situate on the west side of Castlereagh-street, beyond Mr. Lenehan's Cabinet Warehouse, and opposite the Old Court House, having 40 feet frontage to Castlereagh-street, by a depth of about 192 feet, together with
A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE,
at present let at 18s. a week.
All that block of buildings now in the occupation of Mr. David Hill, with the spacious area of land adjoining, presenting a frontage to Pitt-street of 48 feet 10 inches, and to Park-street of 116 feet. This property is divided into three allotments.
LOT 2,
Has a frontage of 48 feet 10 inches to Pitt-street, and of 41 feet 9 inches to Park-street with a depth of 49 feet. On this there is a substantially-built House, with verandah, contains good rooms, and has a detached kitchen.
LOT 3,
With a frontage to Park-street of 35 feet, with a depth of 59 feet on the west side, and 49 feet on the east side.
The cottage, brick-built, has 7 rooms.
LOT 4,
Having a frontage of 39 feet to Pitt-street, with a depth of 60 feet. On this allotment there is a small two-roomed cottage, with several useful out-buildings.
LOT 5,
All that valuable piece of land on the east side of Pitt-street, situate between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, having a frontage of 29 feet, more or less, and a depth of 121 feet, with a weather-boarded cottage erected thereupon.
LOT 6,
All those eligible premises at present in the occupation of Mr. Norris, Ginger-beer manufacturer, having a frontage of 51 feet 6 inches to Pitt-street, with a depth of 135 feet. There are two good cottages, each with 4 rooms and detached kitchen, let at thirty-one shillings a week.
LOT 7,
Also, those three Cottages in Elizabeth-street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Bennett, having a frontage of 79 feet 2 inches each, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen; and a brick-built Cottage in Bathurst-street, adjoining. These are now let, and yield a rental of
Fifty shillings a-week.
Mr. Mort begs to call particular attention to the sale, comprising as it does some of the most desirable properties in the City of Sydney.
The titles are unquestionably first-rate.
Terms at sale. 8247

PARRAMATTA.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARY, Elegant Engravings, Horse, Stanhopes, and Harness. The Effects of the late Patrick Hill, Esq., R.N., Colonial Surgeon, at the Quarters recently occupied by him.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. J. F. STAFF, on THURSDAY, 8th April, at eleven o'clock A.M.
The furniture, comprising elegant rosewood sofas and chairs, en suite, card, dining, and Pembroke tables, fenders and fire-irons, oil-cloth, Brussels carpet, ward robe, chests of drawers, and sideboards.
Handsome dessert and dinner sets, cut glass and plated ware, dish covers, handsome lamps and candelabras.
The engravings are principally from the celebrated Scottish Art Union, and are chiefly in elegant frames. The books comprise the works of the best authors.
ALSO, a few good cows and calves, &c., &c.
Catalogues and cards to view may be had on application to the Auctioneer.
Luncheon will be provided. 8

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